THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII---No. 62. PHILADELPHIA TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET---THREE CENTS.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN NEW YORK.

Serious Affray Between the Police and One of the Brooklyn Societies—Several of the Police Dangerously Wounded.

About 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as the Third Division of the Ancient Order of Hibernians was being formed on Grand street, in order to join the main procession which paraded yesterday in honor of St. Patrick's Day, a truck came up and was about passing through that street near the corner of Pitt street. The driver was peremptorily ordered out of the way by the Marshals, and as he was being hemmed in and jeered at by the rapidly increasing crowd, this driver, whose name is at present unknown, inquired where he should go.

Instead of giving the man any information, several members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, No. 3, from Brooklyn, who were standing in line near by, made an attack upon the bewildered man and were driving him from the vehicle. At this juncture, Officer August Hersemann, of the Thirteenth Precinct Police, who was stationed near by, jumped on the truck to protect the driver rom injury. His conduct in so doing raised the ire of the processionists to such a degree that a simultaneous assault was made upon the officer by a large number of the Brooklyn societies (Nos. 3, 4, and 7) and he was knocked down and severely injured by being trampled upon by the infuriated assailants.

Information of the affray soon reached the knowledge of Roundsman William E. Brown, of the Thirteenth Precinct, who was standing on the corner of Grand street and East Broadway. He immediately collected a squad of men, on duty near by, and ran down to assist their brother officer. As this handful of policemen hurled themselves upon the struggling crowd, they were engulfed in the mass and were all severely handled. The Hibernians broke their staves of office, and used the fragments as shillelahs and clubs with such effect that the officers were the recipients of several ugly scalp wounds and bruises. They were also knocked down, trampled on, and kicked. During the second battle, one of the Marshals, from Brooklyn, drew his sabre and dealt Officer Barratt, of the Thirteenth Precinct, a blow on the head, inflicting a severe and dangerous wound.

News of the conflict spread rapidly, and the officers stationed along the line ran down to the assistance of the officers engaged. But as they arrived singly, the rioters were enabled to beat them off. Captain Helme, of the Thirteenth Precinct, heard of the row, as he stood on the corner of Clinton street and East Broadway, when he and Sergeant Barnitt collected a sufficient force, and soon succeeded in scattering the insurgents. Scarcely had he performed this service when the reserves from the Seventh and Eleventh Precincts came up on the double-quick, and they drove the assailants down East Broadway in splendid style, dealing effective and telling blows as they proceeded. This ended the disturbance, and the police re-formed and proceeded to pick up their wounded, who were removed to the Delancy Street Station House. The following is a complete list of those injured:—

Capt. John C. Helme, left hand and back.
Roundsman Wm. E. Brown, cut on head.
Roundsman Nones, head.
Officer Wm. Barret, severe sword-cut on head and internally injured.
Officer James B. Brown, head.
Officer Wm. J. Bloomgood, head and face.
Officer Robert W. Leach, wounded in head and face; very dangerous condition.
Officer Patrick Follis, head and face.
Officer Edward O'Hara, head and face.
Officer John Struck, head and face.
Officer Thomas Gibbons, head and face.
Officer Henry Enlner, head and body; in dangerous condition.
Officer George J. Godfrey, head and face.
Officer Bernard McGuire, dangerously wounded on head, left eye cut out, and one finger smashed.
Officer George Gasthin, very badly cut about the head.
Officer William H. Waldron, three scalp wounds, severe, and three ribs broken.
Officer Patrick Camey, dangerous sword-cut on the head.
Officer Hiram Coles, of the Seventh, stabbed in left side, near hip, with a dirk-knife; dangerous condition.
Officer David Martin, of the Seventh, four terrible scalp wounds; was injured in protecting Captain Lansing, of the Continentals.
Officer Coleman, of the Thirteenth, slightly injured on the head and face.
Officer August Hersemann, severely injured about the head and body.
Officer McLoughlin, of the Seventh, severely.
Police Surgeons James P. Buven and Hiram H. Pooler were summoned, and they were assisted in attending the wounded officers by Dr. William A Janes and Drs. F. and G. Bergbold. Several other officers were slightly injured during the *melee*, but as they did not report to the surgeons, their names could not be ascertained.

The name of the Marshal who drew his sword is not known at present, but as he was noticed sufficiently to render identification an easy matter, the detectives will no doubt succeed in effecting his arrest. Only two persons were arrested, and they gave their names as Bernard Clark and Thomas Newman, the latter acknowledging his participation in the assault, and also implicating his brother. Both of these prisoners were acting as marshal's aids. Those few of the Hibernians who were wounded during the *melee* were carried off by their friends, and their number is not known. After the disturbance the Brooklyn societies managed to effect a reorganization, and joined the procession.—*N. Y. Times.*

RECONSTRUCTION.

Important Meeting of Negroes at Columbia, S. C.—The Freedmen Addressed by Wade Hampton and Prominent Citizens of South Carolina—The Negroes to Ask Congress to Repeal the Disfranchising Clause of the Military Act, Etc.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 18.—One of the most remarkable colored meetings ever held in South Carolina was held here to-day, the occasion being the celebration by the negroes of the passage of the bill enfranchising their race. By invitation, General Wade Hampton, ex-United States Senators W. F. De Saussure and Edward Arthur, Hon. W. F. Talley, and James W. Gibbs, addressed the meeting; also the Rev. David Pickett and Beverly Nash, both colored. The sentiments expressed were highly honorable to both sides. The negroes were gratified with the spirit of political affiliation with which they have been met, and the citizens are equally pleased to find the colored men identified with the true interests of the State. Should a convention be held, the latter will probably nominate and support the best men in the country, and, as declared by Nash, will urge Congress to repeal the disfranchising clause, which deprives them of the services of those in whom they have the greatest confidence.—*N. Y. World.*

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A despatch from Concord, dated the 16th, says the vote for Governor has been received from all but seven small places. Taking the vote of last year for the towns not heard from, and General Harriman is elected by 3012 majority. The seven places not heard from are not likely to increase or decrease the above figures for Harriman.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, March 19.

Reconstruction Law in the Carolinas.

The War Department has received from the Department of the South, headquarters at Charleston, S. C., General Order No. 27, dated March 13, 1867, issued by Brevet Major-General J. C. Robinson. The order is as follows:—

An official copy of the law entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," having been received at these headquarters, it is hereby announced for the information and government of all concerned, that the said law is in force within the military district composed of North Carolina and South Carolina from this date.

President Johnson's Views of Military Republics.

In an interview with President Johnson last Saturday, the subject of reconstructing the Southern States under the new Military Governor bill came up, and his opinion being asked on the subject, he shook his head gravely, and remarked that the holding of elections under military control was in conflict with the spirit of republican institutions. Then rising and retiring into an adjoining room, he returned with a book in his hand, and read the following extract from an address of Daniel Webster to the citizens of Massachusetts, on the occasion of the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument, on the 17th of June, 1843:—

They are yet on their trial, and I hope for a favorable result; but truth—sacred truth—and fidelity to the cause of civil liberty compel me to say that hitherto they have discovered quite too much of the spirit of that monarchy from which they separated themselves. Quite too frequent resort is made to military force, and quite too much of the substance of the people is consumed in maintaining armies, not for defense against foreign aggression, but for enforcing obedience to domestic authority. Standing armies are the oppressive instruments for governing the people in the hands of hereditary and arbitrary monarchs. A military republic, a government founded on mock elections, and supported only by the sword, is a movement indeed, but a retrograde and disastrous movement, from the regular and old-fashioned monarchial system. If men would enjoy the blessings of republican government, they must govern themselves by reason, by mutual counsel and consultation, by a sense and feeling of general interest, and by the acquiescence of the minority in the will of the majority properly expressed, and, above all, the military must be kept, according to the language of our bill of rights in strict subordination to the civil authority. Wherever this lesson is not both learned and practised, there can be no political freedom. Absurd, preposterous is it, a scoff and a satire on free forms of government to be prescribed by military leaders, and the right of suffrage to be exercised at the point of the sword.

His (the President's) own feelings, he said, agreed with Mr. Webster on that subject.

Personal.

Mr. George Kelly, Deputy and Acting Collector of Internal Revenue in the First District of Pennsylvania, is now in town, and it is understood that he comes here with the determination of being relieved from the position which he at present fills.

PHILADELPHIA M. E. CONFERENCE.

The Annual Session at Harrisburg—Sixth Day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

HARRISBURG, March 19.—The bright, clear atmosphere this morning invigorates both body and mind. The session was opened with devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. W. Paxson. The report of the Committee on the Sabbath was presented, and considered for some time, the result of which was the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, By the Philadelphia Annual Conference of the M. E. Church:—

First. That, so far as our influence extends, we will never cease to contend boldly for the glory of God, and the majesty and authority of His law concerning the Holy Sabbath.

Second. That in charity to all and malice to none, we do hereby pledge ourselves to oppose, without compromise and without ceasing, all men, whether in high or low places, who arraign the sanctity of the Christian Sabbath.

Third. That we regard the proposed running of the street cars in the city of Philadelphia as a clear violation of the sanctity of the Sabbath day, and an infraction of the rights of the poor laboring men employed in the running of said cars. God having distinctly enjoined one day in seven as a day of rest for man and beast.

Fourth. That we respectfully and urgently request the members of the Legislature and the Governments of the Commonwealths of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, to refuse all legislative enactments which would oppose human enactments to the express law of God, reminding them solemnly that Divine laws cannot be repealed by human legislation, even if such legislation is sanctioned by vast majorities of men.

Fifth. That admitting, as we do, the noble legislation of the late Congress of the United States, we yet, in the name of the God whom we serve, and of the Lord Jesus, whom we preach, do solemnly protest against their late sessions on the Sabbath, inasmuch as due diligence on their part would have avoided the plea of necessity; and that we profoundly regret the spectacle of the national law-makers, while in the very act of passing important laws themselves, trampling upon a solemn, express law of Almighty God, from whom alone human governments derive their authority.

The last clause was adopted by a count vote of 145 in the affirmative, and 28 in the negative. It was ordered to be sent to the presiding officers of the United States Senate and House of Representatives. The item in reference to the running of Sunday cars was ordered to be conveyed to the Senate and House of Representatives, now in session in this city.

Various papers were referred to the Court of Inquiry. In the case of Rev. Jonathan Turner, they find the charge not sustained and his character unblemished. Passed.

Rev. Dr. Durbin, Secretary of the Missionary Society, made an address to the Conference in reference to the prospect of the Missionary treasury, and urged the ministers to renewed exertions in its favor.

The Rev. W. C. Hoyt, of New York, addressed the Conference in reference to the Centenary records.

The North Philadelphia Conference was then called. Presiding Elder Mason represented the District as being in a very prosperous condition, having had in it some wonderful revivals. The names of the pastors of the District were called, and the reports of Missionary and Church Extension made by each.

Rev. Joseph Castle addressed the Conference in reference to the Church in the South Philadelphia District, which is in a good, prosperous, and happy condition. The names of the pastors were then called, and all of them passed.

Rev. C. A. Breadle was left without appointment at his own request.

Rev. W. L. Gray, P. E. of the Reading District, gave an account of his District and of the advance of its interest during the four years past.

The names of the preachers were called and their characters passed.

Rev. J. Hand, on account of failing health, was permitted to be without appointment this year.

A session was ordered for this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and the Conference adjourned with the benediction.

Missionary Anniversary—Great Interest—Tremendous Crowds—Good Speeches—Grand Singing, Etc.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

HARRISBURG—Monday Evening.—Long before 7 o'clock Locust Street M. E. Church began to fill with ladies and gentlemen who had come to grace with their presence the anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Philadelphia Conference of the M. E. Church.

By the hour of commencement, 7½ o'clock, the seats of the spacious house—the largest in capital—even the platform, aisles, gallery, vestibules, were literally crowded to their utmost capacity, scores went away unable to even see the grand spectacle of a Methodist Missionary Assembly.

Verily the fire is burning in the whole body of a Church which has always been emphatically a Missionary Church. The whole end gallery seemed to be filled by the choir. About it we could say much. Such singing! It seemed as though they not only could sing, but were determined to make an impression.

Rev. T. T. Tasker presided with his usual dignity.

Hymn No. 576 was sung, followed with prayer by Rev. A. Atwood.

Then was sung the hymn "Hasten, Lord, the glorious time."

The Treasurer, John Whiteman, Esq., of Philadelphia, then proceeded to read the Annual Report; from it we learn that there is a decrease of $900 from the receipts of last year.

The result is far better than was expected, seeing the extraordinary collections connected with the Centenary Year, in which the wealth of the Church was poured out like water. It is really surprising that so much has been done. There is no lack of missionary spirit in the Church, as, we venture to predict, will be manifest in another year.

Fifty thousand dollars is a very large amount to be collected for one object, and yet the Philadelphia Conference has rolled up that noble offering for the past year to send the gospel to those who are in the Valley of the Shadow of Death.

The Treasurer, at the close of the report, made a few remarks of encouragement to the Church.

Rev. S. Pancoast, of Iowa, formerly of the Philadelphia Conference, was introduced, and his address was an earnest statement of the benefits of the Society. The great Northwest is full of the results of missionary offerings in years past.

After the singing of the old missionary hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," Rev. F. S. DeHass, D. D., of the Metropolitan Church, Washington, D. C., was introduced, and in an address of great eloquence held the attention of the people for half an hour or more. The spirit of the speech was excellent, and the utterances most beautifully put.

Another hymn was sung, and the great leader of the Methodist Missionary interests, Rev. Dr. Durbin, was presented to the audience, and in his own peculiar, easy, and impressive style, proceeded to speak upon the grand object of converting the world.

His statements of fact were thrillingly full of interest. He urged the Church to greater liberality. One million of dollars has been appropriated to the various missions in the charge of the Church. Two-thirds of this is for the propagation in this country, and the other third goes to send missionaries to foreign lands. These missions were most beautifully mapped out before the audience.

The following were elected Managers for the coming year:—Colson Heiskel, John Whiteman, T. K. Collins, James B. Dare, John H. Gilkens, John Huff, Thomas N. Neebit, Joseph Perkinpine, Jr., Thomas W. Price, John Stillman, Joseph Cox, Thomas Patrick, James Long, Joseph Thompson, J. B. Brooks, J. W. Early, H. Fidler, James Alcorn, Thomas Sappington, David Horn, B. K. Souder, Alexander Glass, Peter Lamb, R. W. P. Goff, Joseph Bennett.

From British Columbia.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—A New Westminster despatch says that the Council of British Columbia to-day unanimously voted for the admission of Columbia into the Colonial Confederacy.

U. S. SENATOR FROM MARYLAND.

Letter from Hon. P. F. Thomas.

On Saturday the following correspondence was laid before the General Assembly of Maryland:—

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND, March 12, 1867.—Hon. P. F. Thomas—Sir:—In accordance with a message adopted by the General Assembly of Maryland, we have the honor to officially communicate to you that on the 12th instant you were elected a Senator of the United States from the State of Maryland, to fill the existing vacancy therein.

In making this communication, allow us to add the expression of our best wishes for your health and happiness. We have the honor to be Very respectfully yours,

CHRIS. C. COX, President Senate of Md.
OLIVER MILLER, Speaker House of Delegates.

ANNAPOLIS, March 16.—To Lieutenant-Governor Cox, President of the Senate, and Oliver Miller, Esq., Speaker of the House of Delegates—Gentlemen:—I have had the honor to receive your joint letter of the 12th instant, informing me of my election by the General Assembly as a Senator of the United States for the term of six years from the 4th of March instant.

I receive this evidence of the confidence of the representatives of the people of Maryland with profound gratitude, and, accepting the distinguished honor conferred upon me, I beg to offer the assurance that, in the new sphere of service to which I am about to be removed, I shall spare no effort to serve my native State with fidelity and zeal, and with a determined purpose to maintain unimpaired all her rights as a co-equal sovereign member of the Federal Union.

The country, as all are aware, is at this moment surrounded by embarrassments from which there are few persons who can discover an avenue of escape. The Union of the States, as it came from the hands of its authors, is this day disrupted by the absence of ten of its members from the Federal Councils, and the lovers of free government are looking with intense anxiety to a change in the condition of our internal relations. There are many who despair of early relief, but judging from the known patriotism of the great masses of the people of the North and West, as well as the deep-seated love of a common country which animates the hearts of the representative men of those great sections in and out of Congress, I cannot allow myself to believe that the work of restoration will be delayed to any remote or indefinite period of time.

Reason will, I trust, soon resume her empire over the minds of men of all sections, and the passions engendered by the late civil strife will so far subside as to give full play to that "sober second thought," under the influence of which our beloved country has been, more than once, rescued from impending perils.

Influenced by such hopes and desires, I shall repair to the seat of government with undoubting confidence that, at no distant day, the Union of our fathers will be restored in all its integrity, and that our country will resume the career of greatness and power which, under the guidance of wisdom and patriotism, surely is its manifest destiny.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, PHILIP F. THOMAS.

LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES.—There has been issued a return to Parliament of the number of companies registered in England under the Limited Liability act during the years 1864, 1865, and 1866. The summary of the returns is as follows:—1864, 992 companies were registered, with a proposed capital of £237,437,083 14s.; five companies were registered without nominal capital; total, 997. 1865, 1013 companies were registered, with a proposed capital of £205,391,818; 20 companies were registered without nominal capital; total, 1033. 1866, 758 companies were registered, with a proposed capital of £76,599,823; 10 companies were registered without nominal capital; total, 768.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BURNS HOMICIDE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Peirce—William B. Mann, Esq., District Attorney; T. Bradford Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—The Court reassembled at 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the Commonwealth proceeded to call witnesses in its behalf. Dr. Bruce, one of the physicians at St. Joseph's Hospital, testified to the nature of the wounds which resulted in the death of Joseph Murphey, on the 21st of July last. His evidence was corroborated by Dr. Shapleigh, the Coroner's Surgeon.

Jane Lemar testified that she saw Murphey drinking beer at Girard Park, at 6 o'clock, on July 16th; starting to go home together, they passed Jennie Arnold, who was spreeing; a man struck Jennie twice, and then Murphey turned back and expostulated with him for doing so; Murphey took the man by the vest and spoke to him gently; he then let go his hold, when the man commenced striking him. The witness screamed murder, which brought twenty or thirty men from the bar-room; the first assailant had Murphey down, and the others assisted him; the woman finally commenced to scream that her assailant had a large knife; Murphey was lying on the ground with five men on him, one of whom was Owen Burns. The witness asked them to let Murphey up, but one of the men struck her in the breast, when she ran away for the police; Murphey finally got out of the crowd and went into the Park Hotel, almost falling as he went up the steps; he then discovered that he had been stabbed. On cross examination the witness testified that Burns was not the man who had the altercation with Jennie Arnold.

William Richardson testified that he saw Burns kicking at Murphey, and stopped him; half-a-dozen men were at Murphey; witness then struck Burns.

Amanda Goodwin corroborated the testimony of Jane Lemar, and said further that a second crowd, composed of Murphey's friends, came upon the scene, and a general fight ensued; witness did not see Burns; she released Murphey from the crowd, when a party came up, taking him back and beating him; some ladies then screamed, "For God's sake! look at the knife!" witness then ran off, and when she returned the crowd had Murphey down, and Burns was on him.

Oscar Allison testified that he saw Burns knock down a woman, and then pull out a knife, with which he attempted to cut Richardson; Richardson dodged the knife, and then Burns struck Murphey in the stomach.

On the cross examination, witness identified Jennie Arnold as the woman knocked down by Burns.

Jennie Arnold testified that she did not know Burns, but saw him on the dancing floor that day, and was spoken to by him; she next saw him going over the fence; witness had been drinking some; she was struck in the face and knocked down, but not while the men were fighting.

On the cross-examination she said that Burns did not strike her; she did not know the man who did; she did not see Burns in the fight; it was the person that Murphey took hold of who struck him.

The case of the Commonwealth here closed, and the Court adjourned until this morning.

The Court reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Cochran opened for the defense. He said:—He would make no studied speech, or have any set phrases; but he desired to discharge his duty conscientiously to his client, fairly and kindly. He would endeavor to produce evidence that would result favorably to his client. He thought the jury would have no difficulty after hearing the evidence in rendering a verdict of not guilty.

You have in your charge a young man who, for the first time in his life, is arraigned in a criminal court upon one of the most serious charges—a young man who, from boyhood up to this day, has pursued the pathway of honor, sobriety and industry, who has had a character to defend. He has been enabled, by the sweat of his brow, to contribute to the support of an aged mother, now bowed down with care and grief at the sight of her son passing through this ordeal.

The witnesses for the defense were then examined.

Jacob Dinzie sworn—I reside at No. 1412 N. Eighth street; I have known Owen Burns ever since he was a little boy; he worked with me for about five years at brick-making; I never knew him to carry deadly weapons.

Officer Johnson sworn—I have known Owen Burns for fifteen years; I have never known of his being arrested.

John Cloud sworn—I have known Burns about six years; have known him intimately; I never saw him with, or heard of his carrying a deadly weapon.

Hester Coward sworn—I live at No. 924 Coates street; the first of the fight I was going down the lane towards home; it was after 6 o'clock; I saw Jennie Arnold and a young man quarreling; they were up against a tree; I saw him strike her, and knock her down twice; then Joseph Murphy came up, and said he didn't like to see a woman struck; he took hold of him by the vest collar, and the man said, "Let go of him;" he let go, and the other commenced beating him; Murphey struck back and they commenced fighting; I went down to the Park then and saw Burns up by the drinking bar, and in consequence of what I told him he went towards the place where they were fighting; I followed him; when I got back again the strange young man had Murphey on the ground, and he was on top of and beating him; there was a crowd of men got around them and said, "Open a ring and let them fight it out;" Burns was, at the time, outside of the ring, and outside of the crowd of men; Richardson came up and struck Burns, and knocked him down; Burns was still on the outside of the crowd, and had not been inside; then Richardson and Crane commenced kicking Burns about the head; while this was going on the other two men were fighting inside.

Burns got on his feet, and wanted to shake hands and make it up with Richardson; then Burns jumped over the fence, and ran through the field; Richardson, Craig, and two or three others followed him; when Burns got about half way through the field he fell; then Richardson and Craig commenced kicking him again in the head.

Constable Swift came over then and took him away; while Richardson was kicking him he used very violent language; I saw Burns afterwards; his face was bleeding and bruised; the man who first committed the disturbance that afternoon was the man who struck Jennie Arnold; I am certain it wasn't Owen Burns; I did not see him strike Murphey that day; I know Burns slightly, and could not be mistaken about his person; the drinking bar is about 150 feet from where the fight took place; I didn't see him insult any one, or exhibit a knife; I went to the park because there was a party there; I didn't know that Murphey had been cut until I got home in the evening.

Cross-examined—I was right up alongside of the man and Jennie when I first saw the fight; I don't remember seeing Amanda Goodman there; I did not see Jane Lamar until the fight was all over; I staid there about five minutes; I heard no one cry murder; when I came out of the field I saw Murphey going down the lane; that is, when I first saw him after the fight.

Oscar Fox sworn—I was riding out near Girard Park on the 16th of last July; saw a disturbance there; drove in; saw a man knocked down; don't know who the parties were who were fighting; there was about twelve or fifteen men engaged in fighting among themselves; I saw Burns coming up the lane from the house; when he got near the fight some man up fist and knocked him down; the men got to whipping him, and he jumped over the fence; I judge there was fifteen or twenty after him; they got him, then knocked him down and kicked him terribly; Burns was on the outside side of the fight I saw first; Officer Swift, of the Park, took Burns away from the crowd that were beating him; the parties went away after the officer took Burns; I didn't know Murphey.

Cross-examined—The first parties were fighting close by a tree in the lane; I heard no one cry out about a knife; Burns was about three yards from the fence when he fell; I didn't hear him say anything before he was struck.

Patrick McIntee sworn—I have known Burns for about sixteen years; his general reputation is excellent for peace and quietness.

Officer Humphreys sworn—I have been on the police force for eight years; I have known Burns for twelve or thirteen years; his reputation for order is good.

Rebecca Cunningham sworn—I went out to the Park on the day of the disturbance; I went out with Jennie Arnold, and was with her most of the afternoon; I saw the commencement of the disturbance; first, there was a young man came up and insulted Jennie Arnold; he knocked her down twice; I had not seen the young man before that day; Jennie Arnold and I went down to the City Park Hotel to see Murphey; I was with her when she washed the blood off of his face at the pump.

Cross-examined—I heard no one scream out about a knife.

John Denney, sworn.—Was at Girard Park on the sixteenth day of July; was standing on a table; saw a man and woman wrangling down the road; went down and saw a short man, in his shirt sleeves, beating Murphey; a crowd had soon assembled, and they made a rush for the fight; Creigh remarked he (Murphy) came from a spunky family; Richardson walked up to Officer Swift, and caught him by the neck, and threatened Swift "If he didn't keep quiet he would smash his mouth;" Richardson turned around then, and made a kick at Burns, but his foot struck against the tree; the whole crowd then commenced kicking and beating Burns; he got up and went to the fence, and tumbled over; I don't know where Murphey was when the crowd were beating Burns; he had been taken away by somebody; I didn't see Burns have any difficulty or strike any one that day; I didn't see Burns have the knife; if he had one he could not have used it; I was on the fence, and could look over the heads of the people and see all that was going on.

Cross-examined—I did not see Burns until after the ring was formed; Murphey and the man had clinched twice before it was formed.

After listening to some further evidence the jury, without retiring from the box, rendered a verdict of not guilty. On the announcement of which, the crowd assembled applauded, but it was promptly stopped by Judge Ludlow giving orders to arrest all persons indulging in applause in the Court Room.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Strong, and Agnew.—The following cases were argued:—

Justin's Appeal. Weiand vs. Roinig.

Court of Common Pleas—Allison, P. J.—The Equity argument list was called to-day.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster—The Court was not well attended this morning, and when the bills were called but few parties answered.

Theo. Weil plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon a little boy named William Lindig. The mother had sent the child to a grocery, and a woman saw Weil go to the grocery and strike him. It was a very rough blow for a man to give a little boy, for it left a spot on his cheek for a week. Mr. Weil stated that this little boy had been fighting his children, and this day little Lindig had struck his child, and he took it upon himself to correct him. But he admitted that it was an imprudence in him, and that he struck the child harder than he should have done. He was ordered to pay a fine of $10 and costs.

Lewis Ladner was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery. Ladner keeps a saloon up Third street, and it seems that he one night put out a disorderly man. This man prosecuted Ladner, had him bound over, but never attended Court. Hence the bill was submitted without evidence.

William Roston, colored, was charged with conspiracy with another to obtain money under false pretenses. He went into Hano's clothing store, on Tenth and Market streets, saying that he wished to get a suit of clothes. He represented that he was a seaman, and had received a check for $100 from the Captain of the Tonawanda, to be drawn on William M'Guire, of Front street. He offered this check to the salesman in Hano's store, and upon doubts being expressed about it, he agreed to let the salesman keep it over night to see if it was all right. He called upon him the next day and got the clothes and $25 in money; for in the meantime the salesman had gone with Roston to McGuire's place in Trout street; had seen a man who personated McGuire, who gave Roston a check for one hundred dollars on the First National Bank. When Hano went to the bank to have the check cashed, he was told by the officers that no such person as George McGuire, whose signature was on the check, had an account there, and that the check was utterly worthless. When he was arrested, a book containing a number of such checks was upon the prisoner. It was alleged that Bryan, alias McGuire, wrote the check, and in this the conspiracy consisted. Bryan could not be found, and his bail was forfeited, and the case tried without him.

The defense was that this defendant had really been a seaman, and that his Captain had given him an order for $200 on George M'Guire, a shipping master. That he was himself duped by M'Guire's clerk, who gave him for the orders these bogus checks on the bank. He showed plainly that he had no intention of doing a dishonest act, since he gave the order to the gentleman in the clothing store, and gave him plenty of time to inquire into the matter. On trial.

John Rusk was charged with the larceny of nails valued at $3, the property of Clark Merchan. The evidence was that the defendant, a little boy, had broken open a keg of nails, and was engaged in putting nails into a sailor's hat when he was first seen by the prosecutor. He ran away when he saw he was detected.

The defense was as to the identity of the defendant. Verdict, not guilty.

The Judge gave the boy wholesome advice as to keeping company with bad boys, and discharged him.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, March 19, 1867.

We notice that the National Bank of the Republic has determined to avail itself of the provisions of the National Bank act, and enlarge its capital from $500,000 to $1,000,000. The great increase in the business of the Association, and the additional receipts in the shape of deposits, have convinced the Directors that, in order to come fully up to the requirements of the confidence reposed in them, such a change is necessary. That the affairs of the bank are in a most flourishing condition, and that a yet brighter future is in store for it is attested by the increase in the amount of deposits—a sure criterion of growing popular trust. In June, July, and August last the average amount remaining was $56,000, which was increased to $92,000 in September; to $196,000 in October; to $407,000 in November; to $465,000 in December; to $577,000 in January; and to $590,000 in February. The officers of the bank are all men of large experience and high business qualifications, while the Board of Directors is composed of gentlemen well known to all our community. Under such management we are not surprised that the condition of the bank is in every respect most prosperous, and its prosperity most bright.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, but prices were rather firmer. In Government bonds there was more doing. July 1865 5-20s sold at 107¼, an advance of ¼; 6s of 1881 at 109¾, an advance of ¼; and 10-40s at 97¼, an advance of ¼. 109¼ was bid for old 5-20s; and 105⅝@105¾ for June and August 7·30s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101¼@102; and old do at 97¾.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 51@51¼, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56¾, no change; and Northern Central at 45, no change; 131¼ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 31 for Little Schuylkill; 57¾ for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 61 for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 30¼ for Catawissa preferred; 28¾ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railway shares continue dull. Hestonville sold at 13¼, no change. 79 was bid for Second and Third; 66 for Tenth and Eleventh; 20¼ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 47 for Chesnut and Walnut; 72 for West Philadelphia; 27 for Girard College; 10 for Ridge avenue; 40¼ for Union; and 28 for Germantown.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 109 was bid for Sixth National; 153 for Philadelphia; 136 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 95 for Western; 190 for Tradesmen's; 60 for City; 45 for Consolidation; 60 for Commonwealth; 63 for Union; and 125 for Central National.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 53½, no change. 14¼ was bid for Susquehanna Canal; 56 for Delaware Division; and 56 for Wyoming Valley.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 134; 11 A. M., 133¾; 12 M., 133¾; 1 P. M., 133⅝, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money on call is .6@7 per cent., with exceptional loans on compound notes at less rates, with some balances 5 per cent. Commercial paper is carefully scrutinized, and best names pass at 6@7½, chiefly at 7@7½. Second-rate pass at 8@10. The Bank statement should attract the notice of the Controller of the Currency. While, as a body, they carry over 30 per cent. of coin and legal-tender, there are several cases of prominent banks which have not 25 per cent. The National banks make a quarterly statement on the 1st of April, and in the interval will perform a good deal of financial strategy to keep within the law."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Deliaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Catawissa Prf.....c. 30¾ | 200 sh Read R.....1s. 51

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 U S 6s, 1881, cp.....109½
$1000 U S 10-40s, cp.....97⅜
$2,540 5-20s '65, cp.....y'r.....107⅛
in 500s.....c.107¼
$1000 do.....c.107¼
$2000 do.....c.107⅛
$5000 do.....107⅛
$2000 C & A 6s, '75.....c. 91
20 sh Leh N stk.....53½
1 sh Penna R.....56⅝
37 do.....1s.b5. 56¾
100 sh Read'vle.....s30. 13¾
100 sh U S 10-40s.....45
100 sh N Cent.....s30. 31½
100 sh Reading.....s30. 51½
400 do.....1s.c. 51⅝
100 do.....2d. 51⅝
100 do.....1s.b30. 51¾
109 do.....51 3-16
200 do.....s10. 54⅜
100 do.....s30. 51½
100 do.....1s. 51⅝
100 do.....blown. 51⅝

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 108¾@109¼; do., 1862, 108¾@109¼; do., 1864, 107⅞@107¾; do., 1865, 107¼@108; do., 1865, new, 106¾@107⅛; do 5s, 10-40s, 97¾@97⅝; do. 7·30s, August, 105⅝@106; do., June, 105¼@105½; do., July, 105¼@105½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17¼@17½; do., July, 1864, 17¼@17½; do., August, 1864, 16⅛@16⅜; do., October, 1864, 15¼@15½; do., December, 1864, 14¼@14½; do., May, 1865, 12½; do., August, 1865, 11¼; do., September, 1865, 10½; do., October, 1865, 10¼. Gold, 133¾@134¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 109@109¼; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109@109¼; do., 1864, 107¼@107⅜; do., 1865, 107⅜@108; do. new, 107@107½; 10-40s, coupon, 97⅛@97¼; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105⅜@106; do., 2d series, 105¼@105¼; 3d series, 105¼@105¼. Compounds, December, 1864, 14¼@14⅜. Gold, 133¾@134.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, March 19.—There is a decided improvement to notice in the Flour Market, and prices of family grades may be quoted fully 25 to 50c. ₰ bbl. higher. There is some little speculative inquiry, and rather more demand from home consumers. Sales of 1300 bbls., chiefly extra family, at $11·50@13 for Northwestern and $11·75@14 for Pennsylvania and Ohio, including superfine at $8@8·75; extras at $9@10·50; and fancy brands at $14·50@17, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $1·37½@7·50. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is considerable common Wheat offering, but this description attracts but little attention, while prime lots are scarce, and in good request at full prices. Sales of Pennsylvania red at $2·70@3·15; Southern do. at $3·05@3·20; and California at $3·12@3·15. Rye has materially advanced; sales of 400 bush. Western at $1·50. Corn is scarce and in active request; sales of 1000 bush. new yellow, in store, at $1·12. Oats are in good request; small sales of prime at 68@70c. Nothing doing of importance in either Barley or Malt.

There is a firm feeling in the Provisions Market, but not much doing. New Mess Pork sells at $22·50@23; and Mess Beef at $17@20 for Western and City packed.

Whisky—The contraband article sells freely at 80c.@$1.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Cotton firm and quiet. Flour advanced 10@15c.; sales of 8000 bbls.; State, $9·35@11·25; Ohio, $11·30@13·15; Western, $9·35@13·25; Southern $10·90@18·75. Wheat 2@3c. higher; sales of 7500 bushels No. 2 at $2·50. Corn, 1@2c. higher; sales of 36,000 bushels mixed Western, $1·20. Oats quiet and firm; sales of 18,000 bushels. Rye firmer; 7550 bushels sold at $1·19. New Mess Pork, $24. Provisions steady. Whisky quiet.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Stocks active. Chicago and Rock Island, 98; Reading, 102⅛; Canton Company, 48¼; Erie Railroad, 60¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97⅛; Michigan Central, 108; Michigan Southern, 78½; New York Central, 105⅝; Cumberland preferred, 34; Virginia 6s, 54; Missouri 6s, 97½; Hudson River, 107; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 109; do., 1864, 107½; do. 1865, 107⅝; Ten-forties, 97½; Seven-thirties, first issue, 108; all others, 105⅜; Sterling Exchange, 108¼; at sight, 109⅝. Gold closed at 134.

THE RED, WHITE, AND BLUE.—The following concerning this little craft is from the London *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*:—

"DOVER, March 3.—The little ship Red, White, and Blue, which put in here on Friday

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Our National Debt and Our National Resources.

From the Times.

We published yesterday a comprehensive and impressive statement of the resources upon which we may rely for the payment of the national debt. It was there shown that the productive power of this country is far greater than that of any other country in the world—and it points out several directions in which this power may be rapidly and indefinitely increased. An increase of capital and of labor, especially of the means of access to the vast mineral and agricultural wealth of the central regions of the continent, are referred to as of special importance.

No man who knows anything about this country can doubt its *ability* to pay the public debt. There is no doubt that it *can* pay, both interest and principal, as they may fall due. But whether it *will* pay or not is quite another question. As things stand now we have no doubt. The people are for paying it, and are willing to be taxed as heavily as necessity requires. They are not for paying it at once; they do not believe that a debt incurred for the good of the nation through all coming time should be paid by one generation alone. The war against rebellion was waged quite as much for the benefit of their posterity as for that of the men who waged it; and posterity, therefore, should bear their fair proportion of its cost. But whatever may be needed to pay the interest on this debt as it accrues, and to reduce the principal year by year, will be cheerfully paid in the form of taxes by the people.

But they will do this for the purpose and in the hope of providing for the ultimate extinction of the debt itself. So long as they see it actually diminishing year by year, so long will they acquiesce in any taxation that may be required. They submit to taxation, not because they like it, nor because it is good or desirable in itself, but because it is necessary to maintain the public honor, and to pay the public debt. They will not submit to it, if the money raised is to be squandered on party schemes, or applied to any other purpose than that for which it is asked at their hands.

It depends wholly upon Congress whether the public debt is ever paid or not. If that body steadily pursues a course of retrenchment and rigid economy—if it avoids increasing the public debt—if it adopts modes of taxation which render the burden as light as possible, and adapts them to the ability of different classes to bear them—if it consults the public welfare instead of private interests in all its financial policy, the people will respond promptly and heartily to the demands it may make upon them.

But the policy pursued by Congress for the last two years will inevitably end in a practical repudiation of the public debt; and it is just as well to understand this first as last. And the danger is that this policy always *will* be pursued, for it is the one dictated by the personal necessities and aspirations of individual members. Every member desires a reelection or promotion in public life, and he can only get it by securing the votes of his constituents. Every member has among his constituents more or less soldiers—in very many, perhaps a majority of all the districts, enough to turn the scale between contending political parties. Accordingly, every member is tempted to vote, under one pretense or another, large sums of money to the soldiers—a vote which it is easy to justify on the score of patriotism, and which few men have the courage under any circumstances to resist.

Hence half-a-dozen members are already running a race to see which shall propose the largest donations to the soldiers. General Schenck proposes that the National Government shall pay the Western troops as large bounties as the Eastern troops have received. Mr. Blaine proposes that it shall refund what the Eastern States paid theirs, and General Banks proclaims that he will "go as far as he who goes farthest" in voting money to the soldiers, for any purpose or under any pretext whatever. And the mass of members are afraid to say *No* to any of these propositions, lest they should be accused of sympathy with Rebels and traitors. And this is only one of the many ways in which millions upon millions are likely to be added to the national debt.

On the other hand, private interests of every class and description are clamorous for relief from taxation. In the abstract everybody favors the vigorous assessment of taxes, but when it comes to particulars everybody seeks relief from his specific share. In 1866 every kind of manufacture was taxed, and urged that taxation as a reason why duties on competing imports should be increased. In 1867 these internal taxes were largely reduced, and the clamor for increased protection, which still further diminishes the revenue from imports, is redoubled. In 1866, while members of Congress received $3000 yearly salary for their services, they taxed all incomes over $5000 ten per cent. This year, when they receive $5000 each, and thus come under that large ratio of taxation themselves, they repeal it and levy only five per cent. upon all incomes alike. This single item will cost the revenue twenty millions per annum. And so the process of reducing the income goes on year by year in every direction, while additions are at the same time made to the aggregate of the public debt. Nor is this tendency likely to be checked without an effort. Each party will strive for popular favor through reduced taxation and increased appropriations, and all experience shows that in such a race the public welfare and the public honor are but little regarded.

Great, therefore, as our national resources may be, they will avail but little in redeeming the public debt unless Congress meets its share of the responsibility with resolute and unfaltering courage. The whole system of lavish appropriations must be abandoned. Retrenchment must be enforced whenever consistent with the public welfare; and taxation must be framed with reference to the public good, instead of the interests of classes or private individuals.

Diplomacy—Rome.

From the Tribune.

The fact that Congress has refused to appropriate money for the salary of a Minister at Rome ought to be conclusive; yet we note efforts to have that most righteous action reversed. A statement from Rome (which we presume to be prompted by the Minister) asserts that American Protestants are now permitted to hold meetings for public worship in a house designated as the American Embassy, though it is not the actual residence of the Minister. This, it is imagined, will serve to allay dissatisfaction, so that the Embassy may be continued.

We trust it will have no such effect. The government of Rome is no concern of ours; and we have no right to quarrel with her authorities concerning it. That is, in our eyes, a very stupid bigotry which, in a Christian land, forbids Christians to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences; but Rome is not bound to see such matters through our spectacles, and strangers who do not like her laws may keep out of her jurisdiction.

Our position is that this country should never have had a Minister at all. Rome, so far as she is a State at all, is an ecclesiastical State, and thus her importance, her power, are ecclesiastical; and we sent her a Minister for ecclesiastical reasons—that is, with an idea of gratifying or propitiating the Roman Catholics, especially those of our own country. Apart from her ecclesiastical character, Rome has not half the claims to a mission that Bavaria has, or that Saxony has ever had till within the past year. And now that Italy is trying to reconstruct herself, integrally and potentially, our keeping a Minister at Rome is an unfriendly and ungenerous embarrassment to a great though young power with which we ought to cherish relations of cordial amity and mutual good-will. Italy is and must be our ally; her every interest and aspiration tend to induce the heartiest wish on our part that she shall be powerful and prosperous.

Rome is rightfully as Italian as Paris is French or Vienna Austrian; at least four-fifths of the people of Italy and of Rome impatiently aspire to see the latter once more, as she so long was, the capital of the former. He who fancies that this aspiration can be permanently thwarted might as rationally hope to prevent the return of summer. Foreign force alone prevents the unification of Italy; but for France and Austria she would be under one Government—her own—within a week. Now then, we insist that our Government shall no longer oppose an obstacle to Italy's realizing her heart's desire—and she does this so long as she maintains in Italy the mockery of a mission to any power but that of Italy herself.

"Democracy" in Connecticut.

From the Tribune.

General Garfield made a very radical speech at the Republican meeting in Hartford last week, and it seems to have suited his hearers. If there is any Democrat in Connecticut who thinks that his party can ignore in this canvass its record during the war, and force a false issue upon the people, he will find himself answered in that speech. The party which now demands that the Rebel States shall be instantly admitted to Congress, which denounces the terms Congress has offered them as monstrous, tyrannical, cruel, is the same party which in 1864 declared the war a failure, and in proof of its failure, nominated General McClellan for the Presidency. It has not changed its principles, as General Garfield shows, and is now not less dangerous to the country than then. That the voters of Connecticut understand this fact, we have no doubt; but General Hawley, P. T. Barnum, H. H. Starkweather, and other Republican speakers, should take care that it is not forgotten.

We are glad to see that Mr. Starkweather, on Saturday night, began a discussion with Mr. Earl Martin, his opponent for Congress in the Third District. Discussion is all we need, and the more ably and clearly the radical principles of Republicanism are debated, the better for our majority. Indifference and ignorance we fear; for while Democracy has much to conceal, Republicanism courts investigation. General Hawley's record in regard to the eight-hour law is a case in point. He has been accused of opposing it, and the answer is the publication of his correspondence on the subject a year ago, in which Governor Hawley declares that if the workingmen are sure the law will benefit them—"that decides the question. So far as I am concerned, I can see no valid objection to the measure. I think that in many cases it would prevent injustice."

His opinion is even stronger now, and any attempt to make an issue against Governor Hawley on the eight-hour rule is every way absurd. The Republicans are willing to take up that question, but they will not let the other questions drop. We want the Democrats held up to their principles, as we shall stand up to ours, and in no State have our opponents a more unvaryingly disgraceful record than in Connecticut. Have they forsaken, abjured it? Not one particle. They fight under the old banner, and for the same bad cause, and the election of Mr. English would give as much joy in the Rebel States now as the election of Thomas H. Seymour would have given in 1864.

President Johnson on Our Financial Situation.

From the Herald.

We have had various reports, as well as Private Miles O'Reilly's "talk with the President," about the President's views on our financial situation. The expressions of Mr. Johnson on the subject appear not to have been well understood, or have been misrepresented. The Judiciary Committee of Congress even thought proper to summon Miles O'Reilly to testify as to what the President said about financial matters. There need be no longer any doubt or speculation concerning the views Mr. Johnson holds. Our Washington correspondent has had a "talk" also, and was able to furnish us, in his communication published in Sunday's *Herald*, a statement of these views "on authority that cannot be disputed." They are, as he says, "the real opinions of the Chief Magistrate on the subject in question."

What, then, is the President's financial policy? It is that which we have been urging upon him, Congress, and the country; for, he says, he "sees nothing to object to in the financial policy suggested by the *Herald* within the last few days. He refers especially, we suppose, to articles on the subject which were published in last Tuesday's and Friday's paper, though we have been urging not only "within the last few days," but through a long period, the same views.

The President, so far from favoring or even hinting at repudiation, is most anxious to avoid any possible agitation leading to it. No other inference could be drawn from his conversation with Miles O'Reilly. All his remarks were intended as precautionary—as a warning, and nothing more. "He is impressed with the paramount importance of a good revenue system, and concerned about providing adequate means for the gradual liquidation of the debt, as well as the payment of the interest on that debt. Knowing what has occurred in other countries, when involved in reckless expenditures leading to repudiation, he is alarmed about the possibility of like causes producing the same results in our own country." He refers to the administration of John Quincy Adams, which was deemed extravagant, and rejected by the people in consequence of an annual expenditure of thirteen millions, and he feels anxious when he recurs to the fact that the national debt is now over two thousand five hundred millions, with an annual interest of about one hundred and thirty-six millions to be provided for, in addition to the vast and growing yearly expenses of the Government. Hence he is in favor of a policy which, in the language of the message of 1865, "without being oppressive to the people, shall immediately begin to effect a reduction of the debt so as to discharge it fully within a fixed number of years." He believed when he penned that message that the whole debt might be paid off in thirty years, and he was in favor of so regulating the expenses of the Government and the revenue system as to accomplish that result in or about that space of time.

In all this the President and the *Herald* stand upon the same ground. We have denounced over and over again the reckless extravagance of Congress, and have warned that body that if it should continue in the same course, burdening the people to the last limit of forbearance, the worst results may follow. Nobody would think of repudiation if our financial affairs and the debt should be managed right; but we cannot tell what might happen if the weight of taxation should become insupportable and the public mind demoralized by the reckless and corrupt legislation of Congress. Unless the brakes be put down, and that speedily, the most disastrous consequences may be expected. We must stop extravagant appropriations, and practise economy in every department of the government. We should also, as the President says, and as we have repeatedly urged, provide for the gradual and entire liquidation of the debt within a given number of years, say within thirty years. Thus the burden would be diminished from year to year, and a cheerful confidence would be inspired in the prospect of seeing it entirely removed. Nothing short of this will satisfy the people and give hope and security in the future.

In connection with the subject of our national finances, we have recommended the withdrawal of the national bank currency and substitution of legal-tenders in its place, for the purpose of saving to the Government the profits on that amount of circulation. We have shown that the sum of twenty millions a year which is now lavished upon the national bank associations could be saved by simply taking away their currency, and buying up or cancelling their three hundred millions of deposited bonds with a new issue of legal-tenders. The volume of currency would not be increased, and we should put a check upon a vast and really dangerous monopoly. As the President agrees with the *Herald's* views, we may conclude that he will be prepared to recommend this change. So also with regard to paying our accruing indebtedness with legal-tenders, and the conversion of these at the option of the holder, and at their market value, into three per cent. bonds or consols of long date.

We take it for granted, too, that the President favors a system of revenue which shall be derived mainly from a few articles of luxury and general use, and which can be managed at a third of the present cost. A great deal of the revenue is now consumed by our expensive and complicated system.

The President regards the cotton crop as an important element affecting our national finances. It is so, undoubtedly, for it not only enters largely into our manufactures, commerce, and business generally, but it is equal to gold in making our foreign exchanges. But the prospect is not so gloomy as he seems to believe. He thinks that the unsettled state of the country will materially check the production of this most valuable article. For the time it has that effect, probably, to some extent; but there was a larger crop produced last year than was expected, and the people are earnestly at work this year. Prolonged political trouble would have a bad effect, doubtless; but we hope to see the Southern States restored and that difficulty removed before another year.

We are gratified to know that Mr. Johnson has such broad and comprehensive views in the main on our financial situation. He is now on the right track. We repeat the call we made upon him a few days ago, to make himself master of the subject and to spread it before Congress and the people in a message, and with the same views he has expressed. It is going to be the great question of the future, and he is in a position to make the most of it.

The Democracy—The Future.

From the World.

Nothing is farther from our purpose than to indulge in vague and barren declamation about the Constitution. The Constitution is a piece of written or printed paper. But there are certain principles embodied in it which would remain true if every copy of the document were burnt and its contents forgotten; just as the principles of geometry would have remained true if every copy of "Euclid" had perished in the night of the Middle Ages. It is only the endangered and discarded principles of the Constitution that require attention now, and these are precisely the principles of which the Democratic party have always been the champions. The question is, whether they are exploded errors or ever-abiding truths?

We plant our standard boldly on the great cardinal doctrine of State rights—the stone which the recent builders have rejected, but which must, nevertheless, remain the chief corner-stone of the Democratic party. "It moves, nevertheless," said Galileo, after his abjuration of the earth's motion; and the doctrine of State rights remains true, no matter who recants it. It is not the name that we contend for, but the principle; and the principle is in the very nature of democratic institutions. The fermenting activity generated in democracies has always made democratic communities ambitious, and often aggressive. The thirst for dominion and extensive territory is a natural instinct of democracy; but an extensive democracy naturally crumbles to pieces under its own weight. A monarch reigning over vast dominions is not likely to share the local passions of any part of them; but where the people rule, as in a democracy, the local passions of one part may domineer over the interests of another, or the clashing passions of different parts may rend them asunder. The only remedy for these evils in a large country with democratic institutions, is to leave local matters to local control, and confide to the general Government only those interests which are common to all. This principle has its roots in the very nature of democracy and in the nature of man. There is no other refuge from the discords which result from its violation than to return to the principle or to replace free institutions by a monarchy. We have full faith in the democratic instincts of the country, and so feel safe from a throne. We believe, therefore, that the experience of evils will carry us back to local self-government: in other words, to State-rights.

The standing objection to this Democratic doctrine is, that it is a principle of disintegration. But, in good truth, it is the only effectual safeguard *against* disintegration. In point of fact, our history proves that the State-rights party has not been a party of disintegration, but the party of agglomeration and perpetual new accessions. Every enlargement of our territory has been made by the Democratic party. Against the fierce opposition of its opponents, it purchased Louisiana, annexed Texas, acquired California and New Mexico, purchased Florida, asserted and maintained our claim to Oregon; and it made repeated, though unsuccessful, attempts to gain Cuba. Instead of the narrow belt of States along the Atlantic coast, of which the Union was originally composed, we owe it to the Democratic party that our flag waves over the best portion of North America. Nor is it a mere accidental coincidence that the greatness of our country is thus due to the Democratic party, which annexed every rood of land which has been added to our original territory; and that most of these acquisitions have been strenuously opposed by the Federal or Whig party. The acquisitions and the opposition to them have been the necessary logical result of differing party principles. The State-rights party saw no danger in territorial enlargements, believing that local self-government would prevent any clashing of local interests, and that territorial expansion would enlarge the area of free trade, and multiply prodigiously our national wealth, strength, and weight. The opponents of the Democratic party, who were always for accumulating power in the Federal Government, feared territorial aggrandisement as a source of division and weakness. Each party reasoned correctly from its own principles. A vast Union is compatible with free government on the State-rights principle; incompatible with it on any other principle. It was the anti-State-rights party which dissolved the Union by its aggressions.

There are some truths in politics which rest upon the same sure foundation as truths in physics, because they result from the necessary operation of physical laws. The moulding influence of climate and diet (diet changing with the products of different climes) on the human constitution, and through that on human feelings, sympathies, and modes of judging, is as well established as any fact in natural history. In accordance with this physical fact, we find the political fact that all vast empires which have heretofore had a durable existence spread out east and west, through the same range of latitudes, and never had any great extension north and south. There is no natural principle of cohesion between peoples who have long been subject to the influence of widely different climates. (See Dr. Draper's excellent scientific work on this subject.) The negroes and whites who have long dwelt in the South together, do not (though of different races) feels towards each other the repulsion felt by both for the Yankees and by the Yankees for them; and herein the South has its best guarantee against the efforts of Yankee politicians. These diversities of feeling among the inhabitants of our vast territory will more and more increase until they reach their maximum, as our population becomes more stable and better acclimatized. It is therefore in the order of nature, if we are to remain united, that we must either turn to the principle of local self-government or exchange our free institutions for a monarchy. With the State-rights principle re-established, we can annex Canada and Mexico, and bring in Cuba, without danger of disruption. Common defense against foreign powers and free commerce among ourselves are topics on which we can easily think alike, because our interests are the same; but that a people spread through so many latitudes should ever become homogeneous in local feeling, is not to be expected.

These truths can no more be put out of existence by the temporary depression of the Democratic party, than the solar system can be annihilated by an ecclesiastical decre. The national success achieved while they were respected will always come in aid of their intrinsic evidence, and secure new crops of disciples. The Democratic party can never be destroyed, because truth and its evidence are indestructible. It may very like be superseded; but only after the full accomplishment of its work in the universal admission of the truth on which it is built.

In respect to other great quesitons, the Democratic party rests on truths equally permanent and indestructible. The State-rights principle stood foremost in the Democratic creed, and next to that a metallic currency and free trade. The first was most strenuously debated in Jefferson's time; the two last in Jackson's; they all came out victorious, and so remained uhtil the abolition maelstrom engulfed them in its vortex. But that agitation has run its course, and presently all these obscured truths will find zealous apostles and multitudes of new proselytes. While the precious metals remain the currency of the world, who believes that the hard money theory can be permanently exploded in this country? Coins will again clink in the pockets of our citizens; the Democratic party, true to its old creed, will be the chief agent in restoring a sound currency and low prices. Until the laws of nature change, and the bowels of the earth yield more suitable substances for money than gold and silver, the Democratic party will stand on solid ground. As the advocate of free trade, it is also close to nature, whose infinite variety of productions in different parts of the globe is an everlasting decree for the free interchange of commodities.

Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., can be cured by using DR. WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

The Testimony of persons that have used it is sufficient voucher for its truth to all readers.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1864.

DR. WM. WRIGHT.—Dear Sir:—I have been suffering with a cough for a long time, and on the last three years I was recommended by my friend to try your TAR SYRUP, and after taking a half bottle, I was entirely relieved.

MARY CALDWELL, 1052 Sansom St.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1864.

This is to certify, that I have used Wright's Tar Syrup for Consumption, and it gave me relief after I had tried every thing else, and they did not help me.

Respectfully yours,

THOMAS WINMILL.

CURES COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1864.

DR. W. WRIGHT.—Dear Sir:—My children were ill; one four years old was very severe case of Catarrh on the Breast; the other, a babe of six months, suffered greatly from Croup. I tried several kinds of medicine which failed to relieve them, when I was persuaded to try your TAR SYRUP, which effected a cure in a few days. I have recommended it to some of my friends, and in all cases it gives entire satisfaction.

P. F. THOMAS,
139 S. Sixth Street.

Sold by all druggists at $1 per bottle.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, KROMER'S,
No. 403 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $23,000,000.

AN ACT

TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;

And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000, reimbursable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.

The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overdue loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. 2 7

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY.

WITHOUT CHARGE.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.

10 28rp

AUGUST

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

8 4 tf

FINANCIAL.

NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION CO.

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,

FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES

FOR SALE

AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

NO. 122 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

This LOAN is secured by a First Mortgage on Company's Railroad, constructed, and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Manch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton; including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the Office of the Company.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
2 28tf TREASURER.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 12 24 3m4p

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 S. THIRD Street.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS, AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.,

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE

Philadelphia and New York Boards of Brokers.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED;

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK

Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers. f2 20 3m

7 3'10s.—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

12 26 3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

FIRST-CLASS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds for sale at

85.

All information cheerfully given.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 114 South THIRD St.

1 21 2m

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DIRECTORS

Jos. T. Bailey, William Ervien, Sam'l A. Bispham,
Edw. B. Orne, Osgood Welsh, Fred. A. Hoyt,
Nathan Hilles, B. Rowland, Jr., Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [1 31 3m

REMOVAL.

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 4 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.

January 1, 1867. 1 193m

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at

J. V. HELMOLD'S

Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,

11 Three doors above Walnut.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

FENIAN MASS MEETING.—The Fenians held a large mass meeting at the National Guards' Hall last evening. James Gibbons, Esq., Vice-President of the Brotherhood, presided. The speaker of the evening was Col. P. F. Walsh.

Colonel Walsh made a long and eloquent speech, during which he recited the wrongs of Ireland and the efforts that had been made to redeem that country from British rule. Fourteen hundred years, he said, had passed since St. Patrick plucked the first shamrock from Irish soil, and on each successive anniversary of that day the sons and daughters of Ireland, wherever found, plucked the shamrock and wore it as an emblem of their faith and nationality. The cause for which Ireland had suffered was not dead; the examples set by those who had died for the independence of their country, and the words uttered by her patriots, still lived in the memory of those for whom they were uttered. Centuries may roll away, but at every change the memories of the martyrs of Ireland will be more deeply cherished. The sons of the Irish soil had ever been ready to meet death at the cannon's mouth, that liberty might prevail, and in every country they are spoken of with high distinction. In the old land to-day, continued the speaker, the sons of Ireland are face to face, in martial array, with the enemies of their country, to do battle—to conquer or die—to make their nation a free and independent people; and let us, their kindred, as flesh of their flesh and bone of their bone, ask the God of our fathers to send them strength to strike down their oppressors and raise their country up.

Some had said that the present struggle would fail, as others had failed, and therefore it should be abandoned. Those who thus talked were not true friends of Ireland, and were unworthy of consideration. The road to freedom was beset with many difficulties, but none should turn back because of those difficulties; for with strong arms and willing hearts the desired end can be reached. He (the speaker) did not despair, but had great faith in the regeneration of the liberties of the country. He felt this faith, because there is as much unity in the Irish people as was ever shown by any other people who ever appealed to the God of Battles.

In concluding, he said:—All you have to do is to be true to yourselves, and all the difficulties will be removed. Be united; no matter that we had our dissensions and differences about our leaders, now that the flag is unfurled and the men are fighting, we must be united, and rally around that flag until the victory is obtained. The people in Ireland are doing their duty, and you should determine to assist them.

Speeches were also made by James Gibbons, Esq., and William McWilliams, Esq.

The meeting was quite enthusiastic, particularly when Companies A, B, and C, of the 8th Regiment I. R. A., marched into the hall, with drums beating and flags waving.

MEETING OF THE MASTER BRICKLAYERS.—Last evening a large number of the master bricklayers assembled at Phœnix Hall, in Filbert, above Seventh street. Conrad B. Andress presided, and Thomas T. Scattergood acted as Secretary.

Mr. Andress, on taking the chair, said the meeting had been called for the purpose of considering the demand made by the journeymen bricklayers for a full day's pay for eight hours' work on Saturday.

A committee from the Association of Master Plasterers visited the meeting, and stated that they (the master plasterers) had determined to remain firm in the resolve to resist the eight-hour movement. They also stated that twelve plasterers belonging to the Union, and forty-five outside of the Union, had already gone to work under the old system.

After the Committee had withdrawn, Mr. Andress stated that the master bricklayers could not accede to the demands of the journeymen without doing great injustice to those who employ the masters, and those who have already entered into contracts for the erection of buildings.

One of the delegates to the meeting said that a large number of the journeymen were opposed to the eight-hour movement, and had expressed the opinion that it would not be carried out.

The following was submitted:—

Resolved, That the master bricklayers refuse to accede to the demand of the journeymen for eight hours as a full day's work on Saturday; and also that they refuse to pay any more for work this year than was paid in 1866.

The first part of the resolution, in reference to eight hours, was unanimously adopted, and the last part of it with only two dissenting voices.

THE CARE OF THE POOR.—The Guardians of the Poor met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Erety, President, in the chair.

The Steward reported the house receipts at $227·56.

The Out-door Agent reported collections for support cases at $569·58.

A resignation, to take effect April 1, 1867, was received from Dr. Orvis, resident physician at the house. It was accepted.

Mr. Field presented a resolution to appoint two additional resident physicians to attend to the medical wards of the house, and to petition Councils to allow the transfer of items that will cover the expense. Agreed to.

The Board then elected as resident physicians Howard S. Campbell, L. A. Duhring, D. F. Willard, and S. S. Stryker, for one year, and Oliver P. Rex, for the insane department, for six months; A. C. W. Beecher, for unexpired term of Dr. Orvis. Isaac E. Roberts and H. E. Dwight were elected to the new positions created by the resolution of Mr. Field.

The requisitions of the Steward were ordered to be paid.

The House Agent reported the census of the house:—Number in the house at 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, 3378; same time last year, 3398; admitted, 183; births, 10; deaths, 39; discharged, 207; eloped, 64; indentured, 1; number of persons granted lodgings, 263; number granted meals, 673; total men, 1623; total women, 1755.

The inmates of the house are classified as follows:—Healthy males under sixty, 116; working men's wing, 595. Total men reported employed, 467. Total in insane department, 558.

EFFECT OF HABIT.—A curious incident, illustrating the effect of habit upon the horse, happened yesterday. One of a team of four horses attached to a Fifth and Sixth streets car, slipped last evening on the icy track and broke his leg. He was ungeared at once, and dragged aside, it being the intention to kill him as soon as a proper weapon could be procured. Presently the conductor of the car pulled the bell, and instantly the fallen horse made an attempt to start. The animal was killed shortly after.

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street (Emporium), No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4 6m

COAL! COAL! COAL!

J. A. WILSON'S
(Successor to W. L. Foulk.)
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY COAL YARD
NO. 1517 CALLOWHILL ST., PHILA.

Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Preparations best in the city. 9 25 6m

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES....6·06 MOON RISES....*40
SUN SETS....6·11 HIGH WATER....1·22

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOSEPH C. GRUBB, EDMUND A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS

FOR AMERICA.

C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 23
America	Southampton	New York	Feb. 27
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 27
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 2
Atalanta	London	New York	Mar. 2
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 6
Hammonia	Southampton	New York	Mar. 6
Union	Southampton	New York	Mar. 6
Moravian	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 7
Peruvian	Liverpool	Philada	Mar. 9
Atlantic	Southampton	New York	Mar. 9
C. of Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 9
Olympus	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 9
Australasian	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 13
Delaware	Liverpool	Philada	Mar. 20
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 20
Ottawa	Antwerp	New York	Mar. 23

FOR EUROPE.

City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 20
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 20
America	New York	Havre	Mar. 21
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 23
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Mar. 26
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Mar. 27
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 30
Merrimac	New York	Havre	Mar. 30
Atalanta	New York	London	Mar. 30
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 30
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	April 3
Europe	New York	Havre	April 6
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	April 6
China	Boston	Liverpool	April 10
Ottawa	New York	Antwerp	April 13
Bellona	New York	London	April 13
Arago	New York	Havre	April 13
Havana	New York	Havre	April 17
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 20
Baltic	New York	Bremen	April 20
Mississippi	New York	Havre	April 27
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 11

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 21
Guiding Star	New York	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 22
Corsica	New York	Havana	Mar. 23
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Greytown	Mar. 30
Colorado	San Fran	Yokohama, etc.	April 3
N. America	New York	Brazil	April 22
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Lily, Pratt, Antwerp, C. C. Van Horn.
Schr John Johnson, McBride, Cienfuegos, Madeira & Cabada.
Schr S. J. Bright, Shaw, Boston, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr Ida V. McCabe, Pickup, Stamford, do.
Schr J. R. Ford, Adams, Petersburg, Va., Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Julia Smith, Briggs, Fall River, do.
Schr A. Hammond, Paine, East Boston, do.
Schr North Pacific, Erickson, New Bedford, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Geo. Edwards, Weeks, Boston, Eastwick & Co.
Schr J. Cadwalader, Steelman, Salem, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr A. E. Safford, Hanson, Pawtucket, Preston Coal Co.
Schr Ocean Bird, Kelly, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr Dirigo, Baker, Boston, do.
Schr F. Nickerson, Kelly, Boston, do.
Str H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, from Havana 9th inst., via Norfolk, with sugar, etc., to Thos. Watson & Sons. Passengers—Messrs. Maurice Putting, H. Harnichay, F. Mickel, S. H. Truter.

Schr S. J. Bright, Shaw, from New York, in ballast to Quintard, Ward & Co.

Schr Julia Smith, Briges, from Dighton, in ballast to Audenried, Norton & Co.

Schr J. Cadwalader, Steelman, from Bristol, R. I., in ballast to Sinnickson & Co.

Schr Sarah Warren, Conwell, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr S. P. Chase, Stedham, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Bird, Eldridge, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

BELOW.

Ship Nonpareil, Lowe, from Liverpool.

MEMORANDA.

Steam yacht Fanita, for Philadelphia, cleared at Havana 8th inst.

Barque B. Rogers, Crosby, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trieste 8th inst.

Brig Roska, for Philadelphia, cleared at Rio Janeiro 7th ult.

Schr Minnesota, Furman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 13th inst.

Schr W. W. Pharo, Allen, for Georgetown, cleared at Charleston 14th inst.

Schr Cherub, Layman, hence, at Alexandria 14th instant.

Schr J. W. Vanneman, Sharp, from Guantenamo for Philadelphia, cleared at Norfolk 15th inst.

Schr Annie Magee, Magee, hence, at New York 16th instant.

Schr Richard Vaux, Powell, from Charleston, at Wilmington, N. C. 15th inst.

Schrs Lucy Jones, Appleby, hence for New Bedford, and L. D. Small, Lane, hence for Providence, at New York 16th inst.

Schrs L. S. Levering, Corson, and A. C. Austin, Willard, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Schrs C. W. Locke, Huntley, and Mary E. Smith, Smith, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 15th inst., and sailed next day.

Schrs M. Repplier, Conover, from Boston; Hattie E. Sampson, Blake, and Ida L. Howard, McDuffie; from Portland; Hattie, Carter, from Belfast; Halo, Disney, from Newburyport; and N. H. Miller, Bassett, from Boston, all for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 16th inst., and all sailed again.

Schrs F. Keating, S. Cullen, J. Griffith, J. B. Austin, N. C. Paine, H. Simmons, and M. S. Lunt, sailed from Holmes' Hole 15th inst.

DISASTERS.

Schr Burrows C. Turner, from Salem for Philadelphia, before reported, ran ashore on Cape Poge morning of 15th inst. at 4 o'clock, and filled in one hour. Captain Turner arrived at Holmes' Hole same day, and procured the assistance of schr Frolic and sloop Emma Jane, with steamer Monohansett's steam-pump, and a submarine diver, and was to sail for the wreck same night.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Fixed Light on Auskerry, Stronsa Firth, Orkney Islands.—Official information has been received at this office that, from the 1st day of March, 1867, a light will be exhibited from the lighthouse recently erected on the island of Auskerry, Stronsa Firth, Orkney Islands. The light is a fixed white light, elevated 110 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of sixteen miles. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the first order. The tower is 112 feet high, and is built of white bricks. It is situated on the south end of the island.

Alteration in Start Point Light, Orkney Islands.—Also, that from the 1st day of March, 1867, the following alteration will take place in the Start Light, Sandy Island, south side of Ronaldsha Firth, east coast of Orkney Islands. The fixed white light will be changed to a fixed red light.

Red Buoy in Deer Sound.—Also, that a seven-feet red buoy has been placed on the west end of the Taing of Barn, a shoal that run west from Tankerness Point, in Deer Sound, Stronsa Firth, Orkney. The buoy is moored in two and three-fourths fathoms, low water springs, with the following bearings:—

Tankerness Manse, in line with the north end of Storehouse, NW. by W.

Fea Hill Farmhouse N. ¾ W.

Tankerness Point E. by N.

All bearings are magnetic. Variation 24 degrees 40 minutes W., in 1867.

By order: W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., March 8, 1867.

WEDDING CARDS
PARTY INVITATIONS
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

BLANK BOOKS,
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.
COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,
2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS
OR PAIN DESTROYER,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS, BRUISES, LAMENESS, SORENESS, SPRAINS, SORE THROAT, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, PILES, BOILS, STINGS, SORE EYES, BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS, NOSE, STOMACH, CORNS, ULCERS, OLD SORES,

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail....50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail....$1·00
Quarts in bottle....$1·75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions....$10·00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials....$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases....$2 to $5
These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY.
Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.
For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 6 27 tuths]

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

In opening their NEW STORE at this location, will add a complete line of

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

EMBRACING

LINENS,
NAPKINS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
ETC. ETC.,

OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

USE HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

SOLD BY

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,
81m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
1 25 3m CORNER OF RACE.

FLORIST
AND
Preserver of Natural Flowers,
A. H. POWELL,
No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth
Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flow furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 urp

THE NEW BANKRUPT LAW
E. H. THARP,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
No. 32 S. THIRD Street,
Will devote special attention to the prosecution of VOLUNTARY and COMPULSORY proceedings in BANKRUPTCY.
AGENCIES in all the large cities in the United States. 3 9 1m

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
2 22 6m VANKIRK & CO.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14]

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
No. 232 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly tended to.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand 2-22 5 Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY JA CASCADEN.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 28 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, 12 2] ELIJAH G. CATTELL

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, 4, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRES SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment Building Lumber. 3 24

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale TWO HUNDRED AND TWENETY THOUSAND ACRES of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's Office, at HARRISBURG, until 11 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1867.

This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable without endorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank, and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor-General On all bids for a less quantity than forty thousand acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners.
Harrisburg, February 27, 1867. [3 4 tds 10

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.—
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD STREET, March 18, 1867.
PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, March 26, 1867, for furnishing this Depot with Forage for a period of six (6) months, commencing April 1, 1867, and ending the 30th day of September, 1867, inclusive, viz.:—

CORN, OATS, HAY, AND STRAW

for the use of animals in the public service at this depot, or at any other locality within sixty (60) miles of the city of Philadelphia, when required.

All grain to be of the best quality. Oats 32 pounds to the bushel; Corn, 56 pounds to the bushel; Hay of the best quality Pennsylvania Timothy; Straw to be Rye, of the best quality. All subject to inspection prior to delivery.

Proposals will state price per hundred pounds for Hay and Straw and per bushel for Corn and Oats, delivered at places of consumption in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered. (The price to be stated both in words and figures.)

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures and residences must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for Five thousand (5000) dollars, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

All proposals to be made out on the regular forms, in duplicate (which will be furnished on application at this Office), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which must accompany each proposal.

Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Forage." Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the proposals. By order of Bvt. Brigadier-General G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster,
Bvt. Major U. S. Army.
3 18 7t

PROPOSALS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 18, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, at No. 1103 GIRARD Street, third floor, or directed to Post Office Box 1338, in this city, until 10 A. M., 22d March, 1867, for furnishing the United States troops, employes, etc., at Fort Delaware, Del., with

FRESH BEEF

of a good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow. Also,

CORNED BEEF

of the best quality and the usual corning pieces. The said Beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops, etc., at Fort Delaware, Del., in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Commanding Officer at Fort Delaware, and to continue in force four (4) months, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1867, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval.

Bidders will make separate proposals for each article, and in separate letters, and, upon acceptance of their bids, will give such security as may be required for the faithful performance of their agreement.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Beef, etc." C. L. KILBURN,
3 18 4t] Brevet Brigadier-General A. C. G. S.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to
2 7 4t 1 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS.
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON,
AT THE OLD STAND,
NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA,

Would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his

LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
OF
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
AND THE LATEST NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

ALSO,

TO HIS IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

Made of the best materials by hand, and warranted to fit and give satisfaction, or money refunded.

PRICES MODERATE. [1 22]

J. WM. HOFMANN,
NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.
HOSIERY GOODS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES, For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear.

LADIES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
MISSES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
GENTS' MERINO, MERINO GAUZE, COTTON, AND HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
YOUTHS' MERINO COTTON, AND MERINO GAUZE SHIRTS 3 5 tuths

SHIPPING.

GRAND EXCURSION
TO THE
PARIS EXPOSITION.
The new and first-class Ocean-going Iron Steamship
HAVANA,
2000 Tons Burden,
STEPHEN WHITMAN, COMMANDER,

Will make an Excursion from New York to Havre and back, sailing from Pier No. 46 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock M., taking Passengers for Paris, London, and Bremen. Returning, will sail from Havre on June 5, giving Passengers holding Excursion Tickets about six weeks in Europe.

This magnificent Steamship is divided into water tight compartments, and has been newly furnished and elegantly fitted up expressly for this voyage.

The HAVANA will only carry first-class Passengers, A FULL BAND OF MUSIC will accompany the Ship.

Price of Passage, in currency, to Havre, $150 and $175. To Havre and return, $250 and $300, according to size of State-room.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For further particulars and passage apply to the Agents,

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
No. 62 SOUTH Street, New York,
Or to the
PHILADELPHIA LOCAL EXPRESS COMPANY,
3 9 1m4p No. 625 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $280 GOLD.

CITY OF CORK....Wednesday, March 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Saturday, March 23
CITY OF MANCHESTER....Wednesday, March 25
CITY OF WASHINGTON....Saturday, March 30
CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, April 9
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$115	Steerage	$30
To London	115	To London	35
To Paris	125	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7] No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY
1 1 Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, 217 WALNUT St

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 13 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 13 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
9 12] Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeon Patented August 16, 1863; May 22, 1865; May 1, 186 Address KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. 6m

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE
RE-ENGAGEMENT
FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY,
OF THE
BEAUTIFUL, YOUTHFUL, AND VERSATILE ARTISTE,
MISS HELEN WESTERN.
To commence with the
FRENCH SPY.
Mathilde.....} Miss HELEN WESTERN
Henri St. Alme.....}
Hamet.....}
To be followed by
JENNY LIND.
Jenny Leatherlungs.....Miss HELEN WESTERN
To conclude with
I COULDN'T HELP IT.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 23,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
MONDAY EVENING, April 1,
MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins at 7½ o'clock.
GREAT DRAMATIC EXCITEMENT.
HOUSE CRAMMED EVERY NIGHT.
LUCILL WESTERN'S
LAST ENGAGEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA,
prior to her appearance in Paris, where she has been engaged to enact some of
HER FAMOUS CHARACTERS.
THIS EVENING,
The Charming, Youthful, and Versatile Artiste,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
when she will perform her great impersonations,
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE,
in the original and only genuine Play, entitled
EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT
and performed by her
NEARLY ONE THOUSAND TIMES,
the merits of which are nightly attested by
SOBS AND TE

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EV RY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1867.

The Spoils System and its Results.

It is now nearly forty years since Andrew Jackson introduced into the poiltics of this country the spoils system of appointments to and removals from office. We say *introduced*, for that system was unknown during the earlier and purer days of the Republic. Washington made but nine removals during his entire term of office of eight years, and these were all "for cause." Politics had nothing to do with them. John Adams made but nine removals of subordinate officers, and none of them on political grounds. Jefferson, elected after a bitter and exciting contest, removed, during his whole administration, thirty-nine persons; but he declared that not one of these removals was for political opinion's sake. Madison made but five removals; Monroe but nine; and John Quincy Adams but two.

In those days the civil service stood on the same ground that the military service stands upon now. Men who entered it made it a life-long business. They studied to perform their duties to the satisfaction of the Government, and to attain distinction and promotion by intelligence and fidelity in their several positions. They measurably stood aloof from partisan politics, their duties remaining the same under various administrations. The consequence was that the public was well served. The interests of the Government were carefully protected. The civil service was filled with intelligent and high-toned gentlemen, all of whose interests were in the line of fidelity and honor.

Jackson changed all this, and introduced a totally new and different system. Under it the offices were to be regarded as only so much *plunder*, which of right belonged to the conquering party, on the corrupt maxim that to "the victors belong the spoils." We have tried this system under all parties, now, for nearly forty years; and we suppose the judgment of all intelligent men is pretty nearly unanimous, that another so fruitful source of corruption and debauchery, of national demoralization and disgrace, does not exist in our Government. All the services that Jackson ever rendered to his country—and they were great ones—are hardly of a grain's weight compared with the fearful evils that have sprung from the spoils system, which he left as his most important political legacy. It has introduced the most base and sordid elements into our political contests. It has made the civil service redolent of fraud and corruption. The plunder idea has permeated everywhere where a Government office is to be found. The incumbent, unless better than the system, looks upon his position not as a trust, but as a reward for services rendered—one of the spoils of victory; and not knowing how soon he may be ousted by another victor, steals as much as he dares to. Corruption is the rule, honesty the exception.

But even a greater evil, perhaps, than this demoralization of the civil service, has grown up under the spoils system. It has become the potent instrument, in the hands of unscrupulous Presidents, of attempts to debauch Congress, control the legislation of the country, and mould the politics of the nation. A President who has determined to carry any particular policy through Congress has every office in the country as a reserve fund with which to influence the people's representatives. We saw how unscrupulously this dangerous power was used by President Buchanan, when he endeavored to force the infamous Lecompton Constitution through Congress. We have lately seen the same power used with equal unscrupulousness by President Johnson, in his efforts to force his unconstitutional reconstruction policy upon the country. It is true that in both instances the attempt has proved abortive. But the danger to our free institutions is nevertheless apparent. It puts in the hands of the Executive a power which the Constitution never meant that he should wield. In some critical hour of the nation's destiny, it might work the overthrow of the Government. Its use to any extent in controlling the action of Congress, or that of the people, is of the most corrupting character.

The Tenure of Office bill, in restricting the President's power of arbitrary removal, has struck a powerful blow at some of the worst abuses of the spoils system. But the system itself is bad, and its legitimate fruit is abuse. The true remedy is to lay the axe at the root of the entire system, and to go back to the practice of the Government in its earlier days. Mr. Jenckes' Civil Service bill, defeated last session, was a movement in the right direction. It should not be allowed to slumber, for it is by far the most important reformatory measure now before the American people.

HARVARD COLLEGE.—The report of the Treasurer of Harvard College gives us some idea of the immense wealth of this corporation:—"The several funds now held by the College amount to $1,999,505·06. Those separately invested amount to $282,824·44; the income on these was $21,880·94, during the year ending August 31, 1866. The income on the funds of the College, other than those separately invested, was $125,230·87. The funds received within ten years past, not paid in cash, amounted to $654,131·18, including the Bussey trust of $410,181·18."

Governor Geary and the North Carolina Legislature.

The Provisional Legislature of North Carolina not long since adopted a series of resolutions inviting "all the States, North, South, East, and West," to a National Convention, for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States. As the gentlemen who passed these resolutions have no legal standing whatever, and are mere provisional legislators, their conduct in proposing a convention of all the States to amend the Constitution is, to say the least, somewhat cool. Their proposition comes with the same force that the recommendation of a North Carolina mass meeting would have, and no more.

These resolutions were forwarded to Governor Geary, and by him laid before our Legislature, accompanied by a sensible message, in which the North Carolina gentlemen are properly reminded that it is not the place of defeated traitors "to ask the loyal men of this country to meet them upon equal terms in convention to amend the Constitution they repudiated and attempted to destroy." The Governor might very properly have refused to take any notice whatever of resolutions emanating from such an irresponsible source; but, noticing them at all, his comments are eminently just and appropriate.

The Case of Mr. Thomas.

The credentials of Mr. Philip F. Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland, were presented in the Senate yesterday, whereupon a spirited debate sprung up, covering the entire ground of that gentleman's eligibility to a seat. The fact that the Legislature by which he was chosen was itself elected in good part by illegal votes, was brought to the attention of the Senate, as also was the letter of Mr. Thomas resigning the office of Secretary of the Treasury under President Buchanan, on account of the attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter, and in which he denied entirely the power of coercion by the general Government. A recent speech of Mr. Thomas, in which he stigmatized the Senate as a body of men who always had been and were now traitors to the Union, was also brought to notice. The Senate adjourned without coming to a vote upon the motion to refer the credentials to a committee.

We suppose there is no doubt in the mind of any intelligent man who has studied the case, that Thomas gave all the aid and comfort to the Rebels he could, without actually participating in the Rebellion. If he did, or if his election was corrupted by the trampling under foot of the laws of his State, excluding Rebels from the polls, the case is certainly one which requires the careful attention of the Senate. It has been a favorite idea of President Johnson's that Congress could protect itself from disloyal members by simply refusing their admission, and telling their constituents to send up better material. Perhaps a better case for trying the experiment will not occur than this of Mr. Thomas.

The English Reform Bill.

The Government of Great Britain introduced yesterday, so the telegraph informed us, a Reform bill considerably enlarging the number of those enjoying the right of suffrage. The right is now proposed to be conferred upon rate-paying householders of ten years' residence, to men paying one pound yearly taxes, or having thirty pounds in a savings' bank or fifty pounds in the funds, and to all members of the learned professions and graduates of the universities. The bill also provides for a fifteen-pound franchise in the counties.

This, of course, is a very long way from manhood suffrage as advocated by John Bright and the advanced Liberals generally. It follows strictly, however, in the line of reform precedents in England, which are for the ruling classes to hold on to their exclusive power just as long as possible, and then to yield just as little as they can. This is the essence of "conservative" philosophy with regard to the subject of reform. Whether this kind of strategy is going to prove as successful in the future as it has in the past may well be doubted. The masses of the English people are becoming daily more intelligent, more conscious of their power, and more clamorous for their rights. The teachings of such men as Mill and Bright are permeating the popular mind. The trade organizations are showing the people their power when combined, and are familiarizing them with organized action. A point may soon be reached—perhaps has already been reached—where the opening of the gates of the citadel of aristocratic power ever so slightly shall prove the signal for such a simultaneous rush of the masses as shall overwhelm the keepers, force wide open the doors, and fairly carry the ancient fortress by storm.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY WILL deliver the Eighth Lecture of the Course, under the auspices of the SOCIAL, CIVIL, AND STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 21, 1867, at National Hall, MARKET street, above Twelfth.
Subject—"THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS."
Tickets, admitting a Gentleman and Lady...50 cents.
Single admission.....35 cents.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8.
Tickets may be had at Trumpler's Music Store, S. E. corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets, and at the door on the evening of the lecture. 3 18 4t

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 19, 1867.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Le Mont Gas Coal Company of Pennsylvania, for the election of Directors, etc., will be held on MONDAY, April 1, 1867, at 12 o'clock P. M., at No. 275 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.
By order of the Board. H. A. B. MOEN, Secretary.
3 19 1uths 7t

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 19, 1867.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND CHERRY RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at its office, No. 40 S. THIRD street, on TUESDAY, April 2, at 9 o'clock A. M., at which time also an election will be held for officers to serve the ensuing year.
GEORGE W. WAKEFIELD, Secretary and Treasurer.
3 19 10t*

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 19, 1867.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the ENTERPRISE PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at its office, No. 40 S. THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, April 2, at 9 o'clock A. M., at which time also an election will be held for officers to serve the ensuing year.
GEORGE W. WAKEFIELD, Secretary and Treasurer.
3 19 10t*

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY, the 23d of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, to accept or reject an amendment to the Charter approved February 21, 1867.
By order of the Board.
3 19 31t* JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia: TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 1ip

SOUTHERN FAMINE
RELIEF FUND.
CALL FOR INFORMATION.

At a meeting of the "Committee of Distribution," appointed in pursuance of resolutions adopted at a Public Meeting of Citizens of Philadelphia, called for the purpose of raising a Fund for the relief of the destitute and famishing people of the South, on motion of the Hon. WILLIAM STRONG, it was
Resolved, That, by publication in the newspapers of this city, an invitation be extended to all persons who have knowledge of particular points in the South where destitution exists, to give immediate information to the Committee.
The Secretary of the Committee of Distribution will be in attendance daily, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M., at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, No. 505 CHESNUT Street, to receive the information requested by the above resolution.
JOHN WELSH,
3 18 3t Chairman Committee of Distribution.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1867.
In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars ($1,000,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockholders.
By order of the Board of Directors.
3 15 7w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 14, 1867.
NOTICE.—The Pensions due the Soldiers of the War of 1812 will be paid on and after MONDAY, March 18, in the following order:—Names alphabetically from A to H, on Mondays and Tuesdays; from H to R, on Wednesdays and Thursdays; from R to Z, on Fridays and Saturdays.
The provisions of the act granting the Pension will be strictly enforced.
By order of the State authorities.
HENRY BUMM,
3 15 6* City Treasurer.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MARCH 16, 1867.
Mails for VENEZUELA, by Brazilian steamer leaving New York on the 23d of each month, will close at this office on the 21st day of every month, at 2 o'clock P. M. Postage 10 cents, prepaid.
A. N. ZEVELY,
3 18 3t Third Assistant P. M. General, And Special Agent P. O. Department.

DON'T BE ALARMED—IF YOU HAVE THE
ITCH—TETTER—SALT RHEUM—ANY SKIN DISEASE,
ITCH—TETTER—SALT RHEUM—ANY SKIN DISEASE,
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
is warranted a quick and sure cure.
It allays all itching at once; is purely vegetable; can be used on the most tender infant.
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" }
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures TETTER!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" }
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures SALT RHEUM!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" }
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures ITCHING PILES!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" }
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures SCALD HEAD!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" }
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures BARBER'S ITCH!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" }
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures RING WORMS!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" }
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures ALL SKIN DISEASES
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" }
CURES ITCH IN 30 MINUTES FROM 12 TO 48 HOURS.
A great variety of cases yield to the wonderful healing properties of this Ointment, even the most obstinate and protracted in character, eruptions covering the whole surface of the body, that set at defiance every other mode of treatment which the mind of man could invent, have been permanently cured.
Price 50 cents a box. By mail, 60 cents.
Over thirty years have "*Dr. Swayne's Medicines* been in constant use in all parts of the world, and their increasing popularity is certainly proof of their great power to heal.
This valuable Ointment is prepared only by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philada.
Sold by druggists. 3 2thstu6

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.—WATSON & TALLMAN'S TOILET EMPORIUM,
No. 161 North EIGHTH Street.
Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer, King's Ambrosia, Burnett's Cocoaine, London Hair Color Restorer, Tebbett's Hair Regenerator, Sterling's Ambrosia, Montgomery's Hair Restorer, Phalon's Cochin, Gouraud's Oriental Cream, Laird's Bloom of Youth, Emuli de Paris, Enamel of America. In fact all preparations requisite to the toilet at [2 28stuth2m4p
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its fallingout at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1123 BROADWAY, N. Y.
3 5 1uths tM1 SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 3t

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1008 CHESNUT Street, Philada

CHICKERING
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These celebrated and long-established instruments are now KNOWN to be the best in America and Europe.
FIFTY-SIX European and American Medals have been awarded the CHICKERINGS.
Over 30,000 Pianos manufactured and sold. Notice the great foreign testimonials for 1866.
NEW ROOMS, No. 914 CHESNUT Street, entrance in Art Gallery.
3 5 1uths1ap W. H. DUTTON.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We prowork manship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
6 2p7 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

BARLOW'S INDICO BLUE,
PUT UP AT
WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
NO. 233 NORTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
Will color more water than four times the same amount of ordinary indigo.
IT IS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.
It is retailed at the same price as the imitation and inferior articles. 3 19 3m

JUST ARRIVED
FROM HAMBURG,
And Now Landing from Steamer Hammonia,
52 TONS BEST SILESIAN SPELTER.
Steamer Bosphorus, from Liverpool,
18 CASES TINNED SHEET IRON,
FOR COTTON CANS.
Ship Nonpareil, from Liverpool,
760 BOXES TIN.
Sale at Lowest Market Rates
BY
N. & G. TAYLOR CO.,
Nos. 303 and 305 BRANCH St.,
3 19 tuwsu1* PHILADELPHIA.

HARRISON SKATING PARK,
BERKS AND HOWARD STREETS,
FINE SKATING THIS DAY, AND EVENING.
Take the Fifth and Sixth Street, Union, and Second and Third Street Cars. 1t*

SPRING ASSORTMENT
OF
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
LINEN, COTTON, AND WOOLLEN GOODS,
For Household Use, at Reduced Prices,
SUCH AS
LINEN SHEETINGS, COTTON SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS, PILLOW MUSLINS,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, 2 to 6 yards long, TABLE LINENS, DAMASK NAPKINS, BORDERED TOWELS, QUILTS, BLANKETS,
EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, ETC.
Also, from the late AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK, a lot of
VERY CHEAP HEAVY BUCK TOWELLINGS,
EMBROIDERED TAMBORED DRAPERY MUSLINS,
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
CORDED BORDER AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
3 1 5t1 NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

BEWARE OF FRAUD!
NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE
MANUFACTURE OR SALE
OF
Caustic Alkalies Saponifier,
OR
CONCENTRATED LYE,
Are hereby cautioned against INFRINGING THE PATENTED RIGHTS of the
PENNSYLVANIA
Salt Manufacturing Company,
3 19 3t PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

NEW SPRING STYLES
Philadelphia Wall Papers!!
HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
CURTAIN MATERIALS.
[3 19 3mrp

"A PLEASANT BIT OF SATIRE
It is, and none the worse because it is literally founded on fact."—Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie's opinion of
PARSON SOURBALL'S
EUROPEAN TOUR;
OR, THE RECREATIONS OF A CITY PARSON.
SMALL QUARTO. PRICE, 75 CENTS.
For sale by
DUFFIELD ASHMEAD,
No. 724 CHESNUT St.,
3 19 1uths3t PHILADELPHIA.

PRESERVED GAME
FROM THE WESTERN PRAIRIES,
Superior in Flavor to any of the Imported.
Pates of English Hare Quail, Partridge, Grouse, Venison, Pheasants, etc.
Roast Venison (larded) with Jelly, Quail, Pheasant, Partridge, Grouse, Wild Turkey, Wild Duck, with Olives, etc
Broiled Quail, Pheasant, Grouse, etc.
Gelatine (or boned) Quail, Grouse, Pheasant, Wild Turkey, Capon, etc., gamed in papilliotte.
Sweet Breads (larded) etc etc.
For luncheon, evening parties, travellers, and for table use generally, these specialities are peculiarly adopted, and the well-known superiority of the flavor of the Western game, together with the varied assortment and moderate price at which they are offered, combine advantages not found in any of the imported Pates, now so universally used.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
9 14 1uths4p] PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.
1867. SPRING. 1867.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
904
CHESNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA.
OPENING
OF
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
NEW CARPETINGS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
100 PIECES
YARD AND A HALF WIDE
VELVETS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
1000 PIECES
JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS'
ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
500 PIECES
BEST MAKES
ENGLISH BRUSSELS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS
FOR
HALLS AND STAIRS, WITH EXTRA BORDERS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
CHOICE DESIGNS
FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
250 PIECES
English Royal Wilton Carpets.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
50 SHEETS
EXTRA QUALITY
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
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CHESNUT STREET
100 PIECES
NEW CANTON MATTINGS,
WHITE,
RED,
CHECKED, and
FANCY,
ALL WIDTHS.
3 16 stuth2m4p]

CARPETINGS
GLEN ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
IMPORTERS OF
CARPETINGS, Etc.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH AXMINSTERS
ROYAL WILTONS,
TAPESTRY VELVETS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
BRUSSELS,
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,
HEMP,
COCOA MATTINGS,
CANTON MATTINGS
ENGLISH INGRAINS,
SHEEP SKINS,
ADELAIDE MATS,
And a full assortment of
FOREIGN GOODS.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS Etc. Etc.,
Would call the attention of the Trade to what are denominated "PHILADELPHIA GOODS," to which they give special attention.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
AGENTS FOR:
WISNER H. TOWNSEND'S and A. FOLSOM & SON'S
OIL CLOTHS,
AND G. W. CRIPMAN & CO.'S STAIR PADS AND CARPET LININGS. [2 19rpsu
CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of
J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.
Also, a large invoice of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, etc., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, Wholesale and Retail.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Between Market and Chesnut streets.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting up of Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m
JOHN R. WHITE,
NO. 13 NORTH SECOND STREET,
FIRST CARPET STORE ABOVE MARKET
JOBBER AND DEALER IN
CARPETINGS,
MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES, ETC.
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES. [2 2s 1m

$23,000,000.
PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.
The undersigned will include in their own bid the bids of other parties, either under a limit, or to be included in the awards themselves.
Bids will be opened on the first day of April next.
For particulars, apply at once to either of the undersigned.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
3 16 12t] E. W. CLARK & CO.

HASTINGS'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA
CURES
COUGHS AND COLDS.
GIVE IT A TRIAL.
For sale by all first-class Druggists.
DYOTT & CO., AGENTS.
3 8 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

PATTERSON & BOULTON
No. 130 WALNUT Street,
Sole Agents for the State of Pennsylvani
Otard, Dupuy & Co. Cognac Brandy.
Heidsieck & Co. Champagne Wines.
Ernest Laussoure Burgundy Wines.
Importers of "Harp" Gin, Jamaica Rum, Sherry Wines, Burgundy Ports, and London Porter and Ale. 2 19 1uths1m

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH having disposed of their premises formerly used as a place of Burial, in the rear of Noble street, west of Fifth street, will commence the removal of bodies on the 25th of March instant, to ground in Mount Vernon Cemetery provided by the church. They will be glad meanwhile to confer with any parties in interest, who may so desire.
PEARSON YARD,
3 12 1uths 6t No. 240 N. ELEVENTH Street.

W. H. DESKS. IIIN TH GROVE. OFFICE TABLES. 4 TH ST.

DIAMOND BRAND HAMS.—The old and justly celebrated Diamond Brand Sugar-cured Hams, cured by Samuel Davis, Jr., & Co., Cincinnati, in store and for sale by Sole Agents,
WASHINGTON BUTCHER & SON,
3 16 1mrp* Nos. 146 and 148 N. FRONT Street

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.—On Friday evening, the 22d, Mr. Frank Mordaunt, the leading actor of this establishment, takes his first annual benefit. Mr. Mordaunt has performed in Philadelphia for the past three or four years, and during that time has made hosts of friends. By his energy and ability he has gained one of the first stock positions in this city, and won for himself an excellent reputation as an actor. This is his first benefit at the "New Arch," and his friends should turn out *en masse*. He presents *Still Waters Run Deep* and *Virginia Mummy*, with the favorite Philadelphia Ethiopian performer, Frank Brower, as "Ginger Blue," and Mrs. F. Mordaunt in a favorite character. Need we say more?

JARVIS & SCHMITZ'S SYMPHONY CONCERT.—The last of these splendid entertainments came off at the Musical Fund Hall on Saturday evening last, and, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a large and highly discriminating audience was in attendance. The performance was one of the finest of the Symphony season, and proved a fitting *finale* to the brilliant and successful series. A pleasing episode connected with it was the presentation to Mr. Schmitz, the talented leader, of a beautiful *baton*, made of ebony, and heavily mounted with gold. The gift came from the orchestra, and was handed to Mr. Schmitz by Colonel Fitzgerald, who, in the remarks accompanying it, said that, in the pleasing duty imposed upon him of presenting the splendid testimonial, he could emphatically say that, as a man and a musician, no one was more deserving of such a high compliment. Colonel Fitzgerald was warmly applauded, and the audience seemed very much gratified at the interruption and its cause. Mr. Schmitz did good service with the *baton* in the piece that concluded the concert—the "Fackeltanz"—and the curtain dropped on the most successful season of classic music ever given in Philadelphia.

MR. WOLFSOHN'S FIFTH MATINEE.—Such concerts as Mr. Wolfsonn provides for this public would be regarded in any European city as belonging to first-class exhibitions of the art. The programme is a splendid one. Mad'lle Brinkerhoff, one of the best interpreters of classic songs in America, is to sing the greatest vocal composition of the grand old maestro Beethoven. Besides, Mr. Wolfsohn plays the accompaniment. Such a work, with such exponents, ought to satisfy the most fastidious taste, and we doubt not it will. Mr. Wolfsohn plays some choice compositions of Chopin, Liszt, Schumann, and Schubert; and as these authors are all so familiar to his mind and talents, a most perfect rendering may be expected. Tickets may be had for any single concert of Mr. Wolfsohn's series of piano-forte matinees.

CONCERT OF THE "WILLOW GLEE."—This evening the "Willow Glee" give a first grand concert at Mechanics' Hall, corner of Fourth and George streets. From what we have learned, we are satisfied that those who attend will enjoy a rich treat. The programme is varied with choice selections, and will do doubt please and gratify. We trust that their first public entertainment will be flatteringly received and attended.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON TO-MORROW MORNING.—A partial eclipse of the moon, to-morrow morning, is predicted by those who are learned in the science of the heavens. Fortunately for those who have a passion for moonshine, it will be visible throughout America, beginning in California and Oregon this evening, and at Philadelphia at 14 minutes after 2 A. M. The time of greatest observation here will be 3·48 A. M., the moon passing from the shadow at 5·21 A. M. The following table shows the beginning, middle, and end of the eclipse at the principal points in this country:—

	Moon enters Shadow.	*Middle of Eclipse.*	*Moon leaves Shadow.*
	h m	h m	h m
Eastport, Me.	2 47	4 21	5 54
Montpelier, Vt.	2 25	3 59	5 32
Boston, Mass.	2 31	4 5	5 38
Providence, R. I.	2 29	4 3	5 36
New Haven, Ct.	2 23	3 57	5 30
Buffalo, N. Y.	1 59	3 33	5 6
Albany, N. Y.	2 20	3 54	5 27
Trenton, N. J.	2 16	3 50	5 23
PHILADA., Pa.	2 14	3 48	5 21
Pittsburg, Pa.	1 53	3 29	5 2
Wilmington, Del.	2 13	3 47	5 20
Cincinnati, Ohio.	1 37	3 11	4 44
Detroit, Mich.	1 44	3 17	4 50
Fort Wayne, Ind.	1 35	3 9	4 42
Indianapolis, Ind.	1 31	3 5	4 38
Chicago, Ill.	1 23	2 59	4 34
Jefferson City, Mo	1 6	2 40	4 13
Lawrence, Kan.	0 54	2 28	4 1
Omaha City, Neb.	0 52	2 26	3 59
St. Paul's, Minn.	1 0	2 34	4 7
Des Moines, Iowa	1 0	2 34	4 7
Milwaukee, Wis.	1 23	2 57	4 30
Santa Fe, N. M.	0 11	1 45	3 18
Wheeling, W. V.	1 52	3 26	4 59
Washington D.C.	2 7	3 41	5 14
Baltimore, Md.	2 1	3 43	5 16
Louisville, Ky.	1 33	3 7	4 40

A CURIOUS CASE OF MISDEMEANOR.—Upon information lodged with Lieutenant Tolbert, at the Sixteenth District Station House, William O'Donnel and Hugh Crothy, two boys aged respectively twelve and ten years of age, were arrested yesterday afternoon, on the charge of setting fire to a stable in Thirty-seventh, below Sansom street. It appeared from the evidence elicited before Fire Marshal Blackburn, Lieutenant Tolbert, and Sergeant Saunders, that the two boys had, on the 20th of January last, left their school, which is in the Police Station building, during the time devoted to recess in the morning, and had run to Thirty-seventh and Sansom street, started a fire in the stable with some friction matches and loose straw, and then ran back to school. They kept their secret until a few days ago, when it leaked out by their inadvertance. The only reason they could give for their crime was that they wanted to have a run to the fire, and "See the steam engines squirt." The boys were held in $500 bail by Alderman Allen to answer the charge of misdemeanor.

A PUGNACIOUS PRISONER.—Last evening a couple of men who had been arrested near Eighteenth and Filbert streets for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, got into a fight in one of the cells of the Filbert Street Station House, where they had been locked up for the night. Peter McQuillan, who had the most spirit in him and the most under its influence, made a furious assault upon his comrade in misery, a man named Thomas. The noise attracted the attention of the turnkey, who came and separated the two combatants, but not until Thomas had been pretty severely bruised. McQuillan had a hearing this morning before Alderman Jones, who held him in $1000 bail to answer for his unruly conduct

A DARING OUTRAGE.—About 9 o'clock last night a man by the name of James Hays, whilst laboring under the influence of whisky, went into the house of Mr. O'Neall, in Pilling street, Frankford, and made a violent and murderous assault upon Mrs. O'Neall. He drew a knife and stabbed her in two places, inflicting severe but not dangerous wounds. Mr. O'Neall ran to her assistance, when Hays seized him and thrust his knife into his abdomen. The cries and shrieks of the two victims brought assistance, and Hays was arrested, and the two sufferers were taken to the Episcopal Hospital, where their wounds were dressed.

"TAKEN IN AND DONE FOR."—Last night a man who was desirous of seeing around town, stopped at a forty-ninth-rate hotel, near Seventh and Bedford streets. Two of the young females of the establishment, Annie Mack and Elizabeth Graves, after making many friendly advances, and inducing the unsophisticated stranger to indulge in a few drinks of concentrated whisky, robbed him, it is said, of the sum of $30 in Government currency. The two women had a hearing before Alderman Swift, who, notwithstanding their denial of the soft impeachment, held them in $400 bail each to answer the charge of larceny.

DEATH OF A POLICE OFFICER.—John McFeeters, aged 33 years, a member of the police force, died yesterday at his residence, in Eighth street, below Christian. Mr. Feeters entered the force under Mr. Henry's administration, and has been connected with it ever since, except during the war, when he entered the service, and served until honorably discharged at the close of the war, when he returned to the duties of a policeman. He was a remarkably faithful and efficient officer, sober and reliable. The funeral will be attended by the Orders of Masons and Odd Fellows, and by the police of the Second District.

THE FRENCH ETCHING CLUB.—This association of the artists of Paris have again sent a collection of their works to be sold in this city. The exhibition is now open, free, at the gallery of Messrs. Birch & Sons, auctioneers, No. 1110 Chesnut street. The collection comprises some ninety-three paintings, including works of the most distinguished artists of the day. The sale will take place on Friday evening.

THE COLLECTORSHIP OF THE FIRST INTERNAL REVENUE DISTRICT—A DELIGHTFUL LITTLE MUDDLE.—It will be remembered that, about an hour before the term of Mr. A. B. Sloanaker, as Collector of Internal Revenue in the First District, expired by operation of the Tenure-of-office bill, that gentleman, with the strategic forethought, for which he is so famous, revoked the commissions of all his deputies, and appointed them to mere clerkships. He then commissioned Mr. George Kelly, who still enjoys the reputation of being a radical Republican, to the position of chief and sole deputy, and when the clock struck 12 on that dire 4th of March, Mr. Kelly thus found himself, by virtue of the Tenure-of-office bill, the acting and responsible Collector.

Mr. Kelly at once entered upon the discharge of his duties, but not many days had elapsed before he had experienced so many of the perplexities attached to the holding of office in these precarious times, that he began to dream of the joys of private life. This dream was so sweet that he at once forwarded to Washington the resignation of his office. But just here "a change came over the spirit of his dreams"—the authorities at Washington, seeing in Mr. Kelly a temporary relief from at least one of the perplexities by which they are at present surrounded, denied to Mr. Kelly the repose he so much coveted. In other words, his resignation was returned to him, unaccepted.

Mr. Kelly thereupon became alarmed. The February lists were about coming in, and should he remain in charge of the Collector's office until they had done so, he would render himself responsible for the collection of about $200,000, which might take full six months of the time which he so earnestly desired to devote to private life. Mr. Kelly then determined upon trying the effect of a flank movement, after the manner of the strategic Sloanaker. So on the 15th instant he appointed as his chief and sole Deputy the Hon. William F. Johnston, sometime Governor of the Commonwealth, and sometime Collector of Customs of the Port of Philadelphia. Perhaps Mr. Kelly thought that the Secretary of the Treasury would graciously accept his resignation when he had chosen to succeed him as acting Collector a man who was so much after the President's heart.

But just here the matter becomes inextricably mixed—so mixed, in fact, that Mr. Sloanaker suddenly left the city to escape the turmoil in the political world. This gentleman, since leaving the Collector's office, has opened a law and collecting agency on the second floor of the very building in which he formerly held sway. It is not to be supposed that Mr. Sloanaker selected this location in order that he might be perpetually reminded of his departed glories. No one suspects him of being such an inconsiderate self-immolator.

On the contrary, it is shrewdly suspected by some that Mr. Sloanaker still has one or two of his fingers in the political pie, and that he desired to be near the oven, where he might observe the process of its baking, and now and then give it a salutary turn. But Mr. Kelly made the oven so hot that Mr. Sloanaker, fearing the heat might damage the wax-flowers which are known to be in his possession, suddenly left the city. Whither he has gone, we know not.

The cause of Mr. Sloanaker's astonishment was the revocation yesterday by Mr. Kelly of Mr. Johnston's commission as chief and sole Deputy Collector. Mr. Kelly then started post-haste for Washington, with the determination to get rid of his obnoxious commission as acting Collector, or to suffer death—politically, of course—in the attempt. Thus matters stand at the present writing, and it is expected that some time to-morrow a special agent will be sent from Washington to assume control of the office until a permanent Collector is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. When that happy day will dawn, no son of a prophet will risk his reputation by pretending to foretell.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following properties were offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by Thomas & Sons, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

150 sh. Pa. Kaolin and Fire Brick Co., par $50. $3·00
20 shares Corn Exchange National Bank..... 57·25
150 shares Black Heath Coal Company..... 50
70 shares Chapman Slate Company..... 74·00
50 shares Southern Transportation Company. Not sold.
75 shares Central Transportation Company.. $59·00
4 $1000 Consolidated Mortgage Bonds Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Co..... 73½
67 shares Empire Transportation Company.. 55·00
15 shares Union Transportation Company..... 58·00
1 share Philadelphia Library Company..... 33·50
14 shares Allentown Iron Company..... Not sold.
1 share Arch Street Theatre, with ticket..... $40·00
30 shares Old Township Line Turnpike Co..... 18·25
5 shares Anti-Incrustation Company..... Not sold.
150 shares Clinton Coal and Iron Company.....55c. p. sh.
100 shares Hestonville, Mantua, and Fairmount Passenger Railway Company..... $14·00
400 shares American Button-Hole and Sewing-Machine Company..... Not sold.
10 shares Bank of North America..... $235 p. sh
$165 Delaware Mutual Ins. Co. scrip, 1866..... 78
25 shares National Exchange Bank..... Not sold.
6000 sh. Pleasant County Oil and Mining..... Not sold.
Pew No. 108, north side, south aisle, St. Luke's Church..... Not sold.
Modern four-story brown stone residence, with double three-story back buildings, large side yard, No. 322 West Logan Square; 45 feet front, 150 feet in depth..... Not sold.
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 648 North Twelfth street..... Not sold.
Modern residence and coach-house, N. E. cor. Seymour and Morris streets, Germantown; 109 feet front, 225 feet deep..... $11,200·00
Modern three-story brick dwelling, No. 1612 Filbert street..... Not sold.
Building lots, Twenty-fourth Ward..... Not sold.
Modern three-story brick dwelling, No. 249 N. Ninth street..... $10,000·00
Circus and Menagerie building, S. W. corner of Tenth and Callowhill streets, with brick stabling attached..... Not sold.
Two brick and frame dwellings, Nos. 908 and 910 S. Second street..... $3500·00
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1107 Race street, with a two-story frame dwelling in the rear; 22 feet front, 110 feet deep..... 4050·00
Thirty-ninth and Transcript streets, large lot 3500·00
Edaline and Union streets, large lot..... 3600·00
Ground-rent of $600, par $13,000, secured on the bakery and other buildings Nos. 212 and 214 N. Front street..... 12,000·00

THE DELAWARE to-day rarely looked prettier at this season of the year. Smith's Island, opposite the city, was still, however, white with snow, looking like a succession of monitors, with the masts of vessels in its front, and the hoisting tackle employed in elevating coal, for the island is now a vast coal depot.

The Roman, Captain Baker, regular Boston line, sailed punctually at 10 A. M. to-day.

The Pioneer, detained by the storm at Wilmington, N. C., sailed at noon yesterday for Philadelphia, with a very heavy freight, her first trip to this port since the resumption of communication. She will be due here to-morrow.

An auction sale was going on in front of the Southern Mail Steamship Company's office of the *materiel* of the wrecked schooner G. W. Hynson, ashore at Squam Beach some three weeks since. The sale was for the benefit of the underwriters, and bidding was very brisk.

At Kaighn's Point, N. J., the new steamer Wyoming was under steam to be delivered to her owners to-day. She will come over this afternoon.

A BAD SPECULATION IN BEEF.—Two drovers, named John Baily and Thomas Lolier, whilst engaged in driving a number of fat cattle from the Union drove yard to the New York depot for transportation, were met by a plausible individual named McDonelly, who said he wanted to buy a couple of fat steers. The drovers, thinking a couple would not be missed from so many, sold them to him, and received and pocketed the cash. The owner, however, saw at once when they arrived at the depot that he was minus some of his bee, and giving information to the police, Officers Craig and Mars arrested the three guilty parties in the Twenty-fourth Ward. They had a hearing before Alderman Maule, and were held for a further examination. The beef was found already cut up in a slaughter-house in the city.

FOUND DROWNED.—An unknown white man, aged about forty-three years, was found in the dock at Walnut street wharf this morning. He is about five feet seven inches high, has brown hair and moustache. He had on a black sack coat and black vest and pants, check shirt, woollen undershirt, gaiter boots. A tax receipt in the name of Joseph H. Wells, and signed by Alderman Charles E. Pancoast, of Fifteenth Ward, was found on his person, and also part of an envelope, with the address of John Peterson, Esq., No. 216 S. Third street, Philadelphia. The Coroner took charge of the body, and sent it to the Green House to await recognition.

A HARD PARTY.—James and Catharine Kelley, Ann Charlsworth, and Mary Anderson were arrested on the charge of assault and battery last evening, at a place No. 711 Bedford street. They are charged with setting upon and beating a man who had gone into their house for a night's lodging. The man was beaten about the head in a very brutal manner. The defendants had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, who committed them to answer.

DELAYED BY THE STORM.—The storm has left its impress upon our river front and has delayed the sailing of several vessels. The steamship Pioneer, from Wilmington, which was to have sailed to-morrow, will be unable to leave until next Saturday. She will positively leave at that time for Wilmington, N. C.

FIRE ON A COAL WHARF.—Yesterday morning Pier No. 5, Port Richmond, was damaged by fire to the extent of $300. The fire originated from a stove in the coal office of Richard Jones, Esq., which being heated to an unusual degree, communicated it to the surrounding woodwork.

THE SOUTHERN RELIEF FUND.—The amount of contributions received at the office of Mr. Aertson, the treasurer of the fund, since our report of yesterday, amounted to $1027, making a total of $6962

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 618 MARKET STREET.

PRESERVED GAME FROM THE WESTERN PRAIRIES.—The establishment of Messrs. Simon Colton & Clarke, at the southwest corner of Broad and Walnut streets, is completely stocked with preserved game of all kinds, coming from the great prairies of the West, and superior in flavor to any imported from Eastern countries. Pates of hare, quail, partridges, grouse, venison, etc. etc. in abundance; and the same manner of game, roasted, and larded, and broiled, with all the sweet-flavored jellies and necessary condiments, ready prepared to stock the table. Game, *en papillotte*, is to be had at this establishment. Supplies of all the various and delectable preserves are constantly being received. Nor would we forget that sweet-breads (carded), etc. etc., suited for luncheons, evening parties, for table, and suited for travellers, are kept constantly on hand, fresh and delectable. The superior flavor of the preserved game, the varied assortment of the same, and the moderate prices for which it is offered, are inducements to our citizens not to be surpassed.

SOONER OR LATER a neglected Cold will develop a constant Cough, Shortness of Breath, Failing Strength, and Wasting of Flesh—the avant couriers of Consumption. In some instances the same cause will produce Bronchitis, a disease of the branches of the windpipe. In all affections of the Pulmonary organs, as well as in Bronchial Complaints, Jayne's Expectorant is both a palliative and a curative, as the testimony of thousands and its world-wide reputation attest; while in Coughs and Colds it acts speedily, and when taken according to directions, promptly removes them. Why not give this standard remedy an immediate trial? Sold by all Druggists. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

TO BE CURED of disease or suffering is always desirable; but to be cured by influences gentle as the breath of spring and lasting as life is the especial prerogative of Homœopathy. Humphreys' Specifics, advertised in another column, leave nothing to be desired in this direction for family or individual use. They are mild, simple, and yet prompt and efficient, always rendering satisfaction. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

"DON'T," cry the ladies, "with mock perfumes weary us;
We're all content with the 'Night-Blooming Cereus.'"
—*Palmyra Courier.*

IF PEOPLE would consult their own interests, they would look at the first-class ready-made Clothing now offered at Charles Stokes & Co.'s establishment; and not only look, but buy.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Bitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

FANCY SHIRTS! FANCY SHIRTS!
M'INTIRE & BROTHER,
VARIETY, ZEPHYR, AND GENTS' FURNISHING,
1035 CHESNUT STREET.

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

HARVEY—LAWRENCE.—In Philadelphia, on the 12th of Third month, at the residence of J. Pugh, by Friends' ceremony, in the presence of Morton McMichael, Mayor, ABRAM DUBOIS HARVEY, of Bucks county, to HETTIE A., eldest daughter of Isaac Z. Lawrence, of Bridgeport, Montgomery county.

MCCLELLAN—BAXTER.—January 7, 1867, at the Broad Street M. E. Parsonage, by the Rev. Thomas C. Murphy, Mr. MATTHEW MCCLELLAN and Miss ELIZABETH BAXTER, all of this city.

DIED.

BYERS,—Suddenly, on the 16th instant, FRANCES BYERS, wife of Joseph Byers, and daughter of William Bartolett, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Joseph Byers, on the Bustleton turnpike, at Sandy Ford, on Wednesday morning, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Cedar Hill.

CHAPMAN.—On the 17th instant, Mr. GEORGE J. CHAPMAN, in the 32d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also Lodge No. 3, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Thomas Chapman, No. 218 Richmond street, Eighteenth Ward, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

CUMMINGS.—On the 18th instant, JENNIE, the beloved wife of Thomas Cummings, in the 20th year of her age.

Beloved by all who knew her.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Philip H. Kiolise, No. 1238 Ellsworth street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

DAVIS.—On the 18th instant, JOS. C. DAVIS, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 229 S. Front street, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

FOX.—On the 17th instant, CHARLES FOX, in the 62d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1328 Lombard street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Ronaldson's Cemetery.

JARDEN.—On the 17th instant, Mrs. ANNIE JARDEN, daughter of John and Sarah Widener.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1623 Coates street, on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

MCFEETERS.—On the 16th instant, JOHN MCFEETERS, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, Rising Star Lodge, No. 126; A. Y. M.; Excelsior Mark Lodge, No. 216, A. Y. M.; Philadelphia Lodge, No. 12 I. O. of O. F.; also Lafayette Encampment, No. 5, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 923 S. Eighth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery for interment.

WOULD YOU BREAK YOUR CHILD'S back or injure it for life by the giving way of a swing? If you would not run that risk, buy the very strong Swing Fixtures and Bones we have for sale.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

LIKE THE BOYS' "JOHNNY JUMP UP," the Patent Oiler. If it falls, or is carelessly thrown down, will always sit itself upright, and thus prevent any waste of the oil. For sale, with the usual kinds of Oilers, by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

PINKING TOOLS, OF THE HALF ROUND, straight, and flat shapes, and of scallop or raw tooth patterns; also, Punches, Mallets, Hammers, and Gauffering Scissors, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT—
Beverage of Health.
An Audience with the Emperor.—When the Danish war was over, Mr. Hoff, while in Vienna, was invited by the High Marshal of the Imperial Austrian Court to an audience with the Emperor—an honor which he had several years ago, when her Majesty the Empress, while suffering from consumption, was so greatly benefited by his Malt Extract Beverage. Mr. Hoff was exceedingly surprised when his Majesty the Emperor said:—"*I am happy at being able to reward your great services to my army, as I know that your Malt Extract has produced the best results on the battle-field, upon the condition of my suffering and sick soldiers.*"
The Emperor then handed Mr. Hoff one of his highest decorations, the Golden Cross of Merit, with the Imperial Crown.
Sold by all Druggists. Wholesale Agent,
WARD J. CAFFEE,
Drug Broker and Commission Merchant,
3 13 wsm S. E. cor. Front and Chesnut Sts.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

WASHINGTON, March 19.

Reconstruction of Alabama.

A despatch from Selma, Ala., states that the largest meeting ever witnessed in that city took place yesterday. Resolutions were unanimously adopted strongly expressive of Union sentiments, and recognizing the right of Congress to prescribe the terms of reconstruction and readmission of the seceded States into the Union, and therefore urging that the people of Alabama should forthwith accept the beneficent terms of restoration.

The Treasury Department.

The clerks of the Third Auditor's Office, Treasury Department, have started a subscription for the suffering poor of the Southern States. Over seventy dollars have been collected since Saturday morning, and among the names of the contributors are some of the most thoroughgoing radicals in that office. A number of the clergy are making arrangements for holding a fair for the same charitable purposes.

The Capitol Police.

Although the new Capitol police will consist of only thirty men, there are already five hundred applicants for places, some of them soldiers who have served as Brigadier-Generals.

Senate Confirmations.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations of Secretaries of Legation:—
Wickman Hoffman, of Louisiana, at Paris; John W. Dix, of New York, assistant at Paris; H. M. Brent, Secretary at Lima; and J. A. Gross, Secretary at Rio de Janeiro.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 19.—Mr. Connell presented a petition from citizens of Philadelphia, for a tax on pleasure carriages and horses; also a remonstrance from the Board of Directors of the Second School District, against the new school law; also two petitions signed by over 557 citizens of Philadelphia in favor of a change of the license law.

Mr. Worthington presented a memorial from the Pennsylvania Peace Society, asking for the treatment of Indians on the principles of William Penn.

Mr. Donnell read in place an act authorizing the Morris Park Mining Company to borrow five hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Worthington called up the act protecting the farmers in the markets of Philadelphia, prohibiting obstruction of pavements and streets within six squares of the market houses.

Mr. Connell offered an amendment, allowing farmers and hucksters to sell their produce at their places of residence. Agreed to.

Mr. Donovan opposed the bill, which passed to a second reading.

The bill being on final passage, Mr. Donovan spoke at length against it, followed by General McCandless and Mr. Jones in the same strain.

Mr. Worthington defended it. The bill then passed finally.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Donohugh offered a joint resolution urging Congress to equalize bounties to sailors and soldiers who served in the war. Passed. Also, incorporating the Commonwealth saving Fund.

Mr. Davis read an act to create trustees to erect a monument in the Twenty-second Ward.

An act authorizing the Coroner of Philadelphia to hold inquests in case of sudden deaths, was amended by Mr. Gregory as follows:—

Provided, That such sudden death be after an illness of less than twenty-four hours, and that no regular practising physician shall have been in attendance within said time, or that suspicious circumstances shall render the same necessary, which said suspicious circumstances shall first be sworn to by one or more citizens of the said city, and, *provided further*, that the number of oaths administered in each case for which the Coroner can charge shall not exceed eight.

The bill as amended was passed.

Mr. Freeborn presented the petition of 557 citizens of Philadelphia for a change in the license laws.

Others of like import were presented by Mr. Hood.

Mr. Silvers and others presented twenty-five petitions against the passage of a law prohibiting the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad companies running steam trains in the city.

Mr. Ghegan read an act inflicting a fine and imprisonment upon the lessees or proprietors of any concert saloon or place of amusement where liquor is sold who admits minors, and an additional fine upon any such person who employs minors, male or female, in any capacity, either as waiters or public performers, in any such places.

Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad.

MILWAUKEE, March 19.—The city of Cleveland and Second Morigage Bondholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad, have filed bonds to the amount of $150,000, to appeal from the recent decision of Judge Miller's Court, to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Steamboat Great Republic.

CINCINNATI, March 19.—The new steamboat Great Republic arrived here from Pittsburg last night, and leaves for Southern ports on the 21st. She is being visited by thousands this morning.

Arrival of the Moravian.

PORTLAND, March 19.—The steamer Moravian has been signalled.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Mar. 19

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 City 6s, Old	97¾	200 sh Cata Pf	b30. 39½
$30 6 5-20s, '62, cp	109	100 do	30. 39¾
$1000 Phil & Tr 8s	99	850 sh New Creek	¾
$634 '81 All Co 5s, scp	76	25 sh Leh N	b5. 53½
$1000 Lehigh 6s '84	91	5 sh Acad of Music	58
$2000 City 6s, munic	102	4 sh Penna R	56¼
50 sh N Central	49¾	1000 sh Read R	60d. 31
5 sh 2d & 3d Sts	79½	300 sh Union Cal	1¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 C & A 6s, '83	88½	100 sh Cata Pf	s30. 39½
$1000 Pittsburg 5s	75	200 do	s30. 39¾
$8000 Sch N 6s, '82	78	17 sh Cam & Am	122¾
200 sh Union Cl pf	4	27 do, scrip	74
61 do	4	500 sh Green Oil	2¾
50 do	4	6 sh Lehigh N	53½

THE INCOME TAX IN ENGLAND.—The income tax returns, says an English journal, are very suggestive and instructive as to the general progress of the country in prosperity. From those contained in the tenth report of the commissioners it appears that the increase of the value of lands, etc. (comparing 1864 with 1853) has been at the rate of 1·16 per cent. per annum; houses, 3·50; gas works, 11·45; and railways, 7·57. On the other hand, the improvements in profits of trades and professions in the same period has been at the rate of 4·51 per cent. per annum. In Ireland the improvement in this respect was only at the rate of 93 per cent. per annum.

HALLUCINATION.—A recent fire in Hull, England, was attended with a painful result. The daughter of a gentleman who resides near the scene of the fire was so frightened at the flames that she became delirious. Medical attendance was of course obtained, but her mind, even when the delirium had passed, was considerably disturbed. She labored under the hallucination that her mother had been burned in the flames, and all attempts to remove the delusion were fruitless, notwithstanding that her mother was with her.

A WAIF FROM THE SEA.—An oblong deal box containing a number of letters and manuscripts, all written in the German language, has been cast up on the Welsh coast, near Aberdovy. The letters are addressed to "Isaac E. Eckman," and among the papers is a certificate of competency granted to "Isaac E. Eckman, seaman, of Christiana." The certificate is dated "November, 1863." The box also contained a carte de visite of a lady, taken by a Gloucester artist, and a photograph from an engraving of our Saviour.

PAPERMAKERS.—The number of papermakers in Great Britain is declining. In 1864 414 took out licenses; in 1865, 402; in 1866, 392.

TO LET,
A Handsome Second Story Room,
NO. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES. 3 19 tf

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
Next door to Post Office.
9 15 tf

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5m

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Taste Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5m

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.—Works on Staten Island.—Office in Philadelphia, No. 40 North EIGHTH Street, West side.
This Company, now in the forty-eighth year of its existence, is prepared to DYE, CLEANSE, and FINISH, in an unequalled manner, all kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's Garments and Piece Goods.
Ladies' Dresses and Velvet Mantillas, Gent's Coats, Pants, etc., cleansed, without affecting the shape or color. 2 23 2urp

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING HOSE ETC.
Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters,
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DIAMONDS.

What they Are, Where they Come From and Who Own Them—White, Black, Green, and Blue Diamonds—Peculiar Histories of Ancient and Modern Gems—Peerless Purity versus Perishable Paste—How Diamonds are Valued—The Diamond Mines of Golconda and Brazil—Kohinor, the Mountain of Light—The Lesser Brilliants of our Ball-rooms and Parlors—A Glance into the Realms of Fashion.

The diamond is a crystallized gem, of all jewels the most esteemed. Physically considered, it is the hardest of all known substances. It cuts everything, and can be cut by nothing save itself or its own dust.

The external coat of the diamond is said to be harder than the internal; the hardness of the latter being rated at 10, and the former at 10·5 or 11. The specific gravity of the Brazilian diamond is estimated at 3·444; of the Brazilian yellow at 3·519; of the Oriental, 3·521; Oriental green, 3·524; Oriental blue, 3·525. The crystal of the diamond is octahedral in form, resembling two four-sided pyramids joined at the base. The crystal has cleavage planes which facilitate its cutting. Some varieties of the regular crystalline form have been observed approaching to the spherical, with curved edges, etc.

The diamond is not acted upon by acids or alkalies. It can, however, be acted upon by heat. It can be destroyed by a Bunsen's battery or a condensed mixture of carbonic oxide and oxygen, resolved into a sort of coke and sublimed. In the air it burns at about the degree of heat necessary to melt silver, and gives off carbonic gas. At first there were some doubts as to the inflammability of the diamond. Newton, however, from its great refractive power, inferred its combustibility. In the year 1695 it was burnt at Florence by a powerful concentration of the solar rays. Sir Humphrey Davy, the French savant Lavoisier, and others, also proved its combustibility.

The phosphorescence of the diamond has also been asserted, though, we believe, never absolutely ascertained. Tiffany & Co. some years ago made some experiments on this subject, but only succeeded in destroying their diamonds. The diamond is one of the most powerful refractors of light known. It possesses single (and by some supposed to possess double) refraction. It is to this quality that the superior brilliancy of the gem is due; while, as it is so hard, it likewise retains its lustre. When rubbed it becomes electrical, and attracts straw and hair—a property which, it is said, no other uncut gem possesses. The diamond shines more brilliantly by artificial than by natural light. It can be readily broken. The most singular fact about the diamond is, perhaps, its chemical composition, which is simply that of crystallized carbon or coal, just as the ruby is mere crystallized clay. The most beautiful, it is also the most simple of substances, and closely allied to the most unattractive. What is still more singular, though the diamond can be resolved into carbon, carbon cannot be resolved into the diamond. Mons. Despretz, Professors Hare and Silliman, and many other learned men, have attempted this latter feat, but have all been unsuccessful, which is a very lucky thing for the owners of diamonds, or else their property would soon be comparatively valueless.

VARIETIES.

Diamonds are generally colorless or white, but there are many colored diamonds. The non-colored gems are called of the "first water," from their resemblance to a mass of spring water, and are the most highly esteemed. Then there are the rose-colored diamonds, which are high in value; then the green diamond, and then the blue. The yellow or cinnamon-colored diamonds are not so much in demand as those varieties just mentioned. There are also diamonds which, though pure, are perfectly black. Diamonds are also technically divided into three classes, determined by their cutting and setting, as the brilliant or Mazarine, the rose, and the table. These will be described more fully hereafter.

SOURCES.

The earliest diamonds were found in Asia—Borneo, Bengal, and Golconda, in Hindostan. Within a comparatively recent period they have been derived from Brazil. They have also been found in Siberia, and to a very small degree in Georgia and North Carolina. Diamonds are often found along with gold in alluvial deposits. In Golconda the diamonds, it is said, were found in a black, coaly earth. The Itacolumite, a yellow and white quartz-rock, is often met in conjunction with diamonds. The Golconda mines are no longer in operation. In Brazil, the diamond district is a very mountainous region, about fifty miles long by twenty-four miles wide, and known as the Cerro do Frio. The earth obtained from the beds of rivers is carefully washed by slaves, under the direction of overseers, and then thoroughly examined and depleted of its treasures: all smuggling being severely punished—though every slave who finds a diamond exceeding 17½ carats is immediately set free. The diamonds of Brazil were discovered by accident, and the diamands themselves were thought to be mere trifles. On official examination they were only deemed to be crystals, and it was reserved for a Dutchman to ascertain their real value. This, however, being once decided, the Government was seized with a fit of rapacity, took possession of the whole region, and for a long while the diamond district of Brazil was a *terra ignota* to all save the slaves and the Government agents; but in course of time this mysteriously severe policy has been relaxed.

THE DIAMOND AS AN ORNAMENT.

As "a thing of beauty and a joy forever," the diamond has been prized from the earliest ages and in all lands. In the far-off times, in the "barbarous" East, diamonds and gems were the favorite adornment and insignia of princes; and in later periods, among the masters of the world, the Romans, who far excelled in their luxury all modern splendor, gems and diamonds were appreciated to the utmost. The hall where Cleopatra entertained Cæsar was literally respelendent with jewels, as was the lady herself. The very furniture of the patricians was adorned with jewels; jewels sparkled in the sterns of ships; precious gems were worn on the sandals of the fair dames; while some of the noble ladies, it is narrated, even carried their diamonds with them to their beds, that they might enjoy in their very sleep the consciousness of the possession of rare and lovely treasures. Jewels amounting to over $1,500,000 were worn at one time by Lollia Paulina, the daughter of a Senator. Lady Faustina's ring cost $200,000; the Lady Domitia's ring $300,000, while the diadem of Sabina was worth $1,250,000. Cæsar, thinking to put a check upon extravagance, passed an edict forbidding unmarried women to wear jewels, but the only effect of this law was to put an end at once to celibacy, every young Roman woman immediately imploring the aid of Hymen, and marrying the first man she could find, for the sake of an establishment; deeming her husband, under the circumstances, as indeed "a jewel of a man."

In after ages, jewels were still remembered. Charles, Duke of Burgundy, was a connoisseur in diamonds. Francis I worshipped them. Henry VIII affected them. Queen Elizabeth of England was ravenously fond of them; so fond of them that she stole all the jewels of poor Mary of Scotland, and never gave any compensation for them save taking the head of their beautiful but most unfortunate owner. The Spanish Kings were likewise addicted to diamonds; while in France, under the rule of Henry IV, Louis XIII, Louis XIV, and Louis XV, to be jewelless was to be worthless.

The story of the Diamond Necklace is too well known to require repetition; but there is a diamond tragedy associated with the memory of the beautiful Mad'lle Carlier, heiress of Carlier, a French bookseller of the time, which merits a brief record. A Monsieur Tiquet sent to the young lady a bouquet, in which diamonds and flowers intermingled in beautiful display. This gift, so suggestive of wealth, won the young heiress at once—and she became Madame Tiquet only to find herself the wife of an adventurer, who had used all his means and credit to purchase the diamond bouquet which he had thus used as a decoy to win her hand and her fortune. She resented the deception and separated from him. He tried the power of a lettre de cachet, but she tore it up before his face. At last, one night, Monsieur Tiquet was found weltering in his wounds. He did not die, however, and immediately accused his wife of an attempt to murder him, of which charge she was found guilty and suffered the fatal penalty—a penalty which of the two he by far the more richly deserved.

In our own times the diamond still preserves its supremacy alike over the eyes and the purses of humanity; and princes, men of rank, and almost all rich men are to be found among its envied and envious possessors.

THE GREAT DIAMONDS.

There are seven diamonds in existence of such great size, purity, and value as to deserve the title of paragon. These seven we will briefly describe:—

1. The Regent Diamond; obtained from India by Mr. Pitt, Governor of Madras. Before cutting it weighed 410 carats. After cutting (which operation consumed two years) it weighed 136 carats. It was subsequently purby the Regent Duc d'Orleans for a sum equal to $675,000. Its worth is now estimated at over a million. It is in the possession of the Crown of France. Its length is 1·2437 inches; breadth, 1·177; depth, ·359; and weight in Troy grains, 434.

2. Star of the South; found in Brazil, and taken to France. Weighs 254½ carats.

3. Portuguese Diamond; a Brazilian. Weighs in the rough, 1680 carats; worth an immense fortune, if genuine, which is doubted. It is said to be only a fine white topaz.

4. The Kohinoor (Mountain of Light); obtained from the mines of Golconda over two thousand years ago—having an eventful and romantic history; becoming part of the renowned treasures of Delhi; then passing into the hands of Nadir Shah; and at last, by treaty, falling into the possession of the Crown of England. Its original weight was 186 carats. The last cutting took place at a comparatively recent date, a steam engine being made for the purpose, and the Duke of Wellington commencing in person the operation. It has been placed on public exhibition.

5. The Sultan of Matan. This diamond, obtained from Borneo, is of remarkable size and purity. Its weight is 367 carats; its value $3,500,000. It is shaped like an egg, with a dent at one end.

6. The Orleff diamond, belonging to the crown of Russia. Weighs 195 carats, and is about the size of a pigeon's egg. It was originally stolen from an Eastern idol, and was ultimately sold by a Greek merchant to Queen Catherine.

7. The Austrian diamond, or diamond of the Grand Duke of Tuscany is of lemon color, and is cut in rose. It weighs 139 carats. It was originally purchased for a trifle. Its color and cut militate somewhat against its value. It is worth only $500,000, instead of double that sum.

There are also six diamonds, which, though smaller than those just described, are yet of great value, and have become celebrated. These are:—

1. The Shah of Persia, weighing 86 3-46 carats, of singular shape, and covered with inscriptions. Belonging at present to the crown of Russia.

2. The Sancy, weighing 53¾ carats.

3. The Nassack, weighing 89 carats.

4. The Arcott brilliants, weighing 56 carats.

5. The Pigott diamond, weighing 49 carats. This gem has passed through a variety of adventures, has been disposed of at a lottery, and is now in the possession of the Viceroy of Egypt.

6. The blue diamond of a triangular shape. This once belonged to the French crown jewels, but of late years it has mysteriously disappeared—it was stolen and never found. In addition to the above list, we may mention that the diamonds belonging to the royal families of Portugal, Spain, and Brazil are of remarkable brilliancy and value. The King of Saxony possesses a superb green diamond. Mr. Hope, of England, has given his name to a magnificent blue diamond. Many antique gems, engraved with the peculiar art of the ancients—a skill which far surpasses all modern attempts in this line—are in the possession of wealthy connoisseurs, especially on the continent. The Duke of Bedford possesses some valuable gems of this kind. We are informed that Mrs. Belmont and other of our republican *noblesse* are similarly favored. Mr. Joseph Meyer, Mr. James Moore, and Mrs. Jarvis, of this city, are the owners of valuable and rare black diamonds.

The Polar Star, a brilliant diamond, belongs to the Russian Princess Yougsoupoff, and weighs forty carats. The Prince Esterhazy has a diamond valued at twelve millions of francs. The Holland diamond weighs 36 carats, and is valued at 260,000 francs. Prince Rioria, of Naples, owns a fine rose diamond, 15 carats. A Mr. Halpher owns a very pure diamond of 22½ carats. The Nizam is a very fine Eastern diamond—weighs 340 carats. The Sultan of Turkey has two very fine diamonds.

DIAMOND ROBBERIES.

The value of the diamond has often caused it to be an object of unlawful cupidity, though its rarity has rendered it a difficult article for a thief to dispose of. There were four celebrated diamond robberies between the years 1792 and 1831. The first of these was the robbery of the crown jewels of France from the Garde Meuble, where they were deposited. This was a very mysterious affair, and has never been satisfactorily explained. Some of the jewels were recovered; a few of the parties were arrested; but the cloud has never been wholly dispelled. In the year 1801, about $100,000 worth of jewels were stolen from the Princess of Santa Croce by her dependants and some adventurers. In 1820, Mad'lle. Mars, the celebrated French actress, was robbed of her jewels. She published a list of the stolen treasures forthwith. The catalogue, embracing forty-four different gems, diamond necklace, combs, bracelets, crosses, etc., were all well known to the public, as she was in the habit of wearing them during her theatrical performances. The jewels were afterwards recovered, and the thieves, her own servants, punished. In 1831, the Princess of Orange was also robbed of her diamonds by friends—this affair has, however, long since been hushed up. In more recent times, diamond robberies have not ceased. London was agitated, not long ago, by a peculiar robbery of this kind, and in New York we have had not a few cases.

A well-known bank-note engraver of this city was recently waited upon by two men, apparently gentlemen, with one of whom he was slightly acquainted. They produced for his inspection some diamonds, and requested a loan of several thousands of dollars upon their security. The engraver accompanied his visitors to Tiffany's, where the diamonds were pronounced genuine, and the loan was accordingly negotiated. In a few days the parties returned and redeemed the diamonds. A short time afterwards, the parties again visited the engraver; and producing a much larger and apparently more valuable assortment of diamonds, among which were the identical jewels on which the former loan had been made, requested a second loan, much greater in amount, though still amply warranted by the market value of the gems offered. Confidence by this time having been established, the proposition was at once, without further examination, acceded to. The money was loaned, and the borrowers departed, and have not since been seen. The diamonds offered have been found to be only capital paste, part of them excellent imitations of the diamonds first offered.

A fashionable personage, known in avenue circles as "The Count," was some years ago discovered to be nothing more nor less than a diamond thief, having dishonestly obtained possession of the jewels of a leading belle. The matter was hushed up, however, but the Count departed to less aristocratic localities.

Mr. John Anderson, the retired tobacco dealer and the eminent philanthropist, was recently the victim of a diamond swindle.

Albert Burtis, the burglar, was accustomed to sport once on a time in this city a diamond worth $12,000, which he is said to have stolen from the person of an Englishman travelling abroad; and in this connection it may be remarked that many of the professional thieves of New York are to be reckoned among the owners, or at least the holders, of diamonds.

DIAMONDS AS AN INVESTMENT.

At the present day, in this age of calculation and in this land of calculators, diamonds are valued not only as an ornament but as an investment. This branch of the subject leads to various reflections entirely independent of history, romance, or beauty, but involves matter-of-fact details. As an investment diamonds have the great objection of being incapable of bearing interest; but on the other hand they are independent (comparatively) of the fluctuations of trade, of the price of gold, etc.; they have fixed standards (as far as possible) of genuine value, and they are very portable, easily transported from place to place. Besides (which in these times is a great consideration), diamonds are comparatively free from tax—paying no tax either to the State or Government, saving under the general head of personal property, and a duty of ten per cent. to the Government. All these facts being taken into consideration, it would seem that our wealthy citizens are not so "extravagant" as would at first appear in their outlay in diamonds.

THE DIAMOND BUSINESS.

The United States is one of the very best modern markets for the sale of diamonds, and as such is rapidly attracting the attention of the diamond-producing countries. Many of the diamonds sent to this country are old family jewels, with histories attached, once the property of the noblemen of Portugal, Spain, France, and England.

The trade in diamonds, like all others, has its periods of fluctuations; but as a rule it is more equable than the majority of commercial branches. The Indian diamonds have been crowded out of the market, as it were, to a certain extent, by the Brazilian; and these, in course of time, may yield to gems discovered in other localities. In fact, it is estimated by many thoroughly versed in the matter that the earth is full of diamonds, and that some day the supply will probably exceed the demand. At the present time, however, the case is exactly the reverse. The yield of Brazil for many years averaged three thousand six hundred carats per annum. The number of dealers in diamonds in New York will reach from eighty to one hundred. The value of diamonds in the United States will reach $10,0000,000—of which at least $60,000,000 is to be found in New York city alone. Diamonds are said to be appraised ten per cent. higher in this country than they are abroad. This estimate, however, is being diminished.

HOW DIAMONDS ARE VALUED.

The first item in determining the value of a diamond is its color, according to the statements published in the opening portion of this article. The next consideration is the manner in which it is set or cut. The cutting of the diamond is a very important element. When taken out of the mine the diamond is ofttimes merely a dull-looking stone, appearing to be coated with gum-arabic; but when polished and cut, it is of all stones the most brilliant. Cutting, of course, diminishes the weight and size of a diamond, but increases the brilliancy of its surface, and therefore really enhances its value. In former times the diamond-cutters wasted more than half the diamond in performing their work; but at the present time they are more skilful and more careful, and the loss is comparatively less, averaging from forty to fifty per cent. The "spread" of a gem, or the proportion of its breadth to its depth, is another item to be carefully considered.

HOW DIAMONDS ARE CUT AND POLISHED.

The art of cutting and polishing the diamond was known in early times throughout Asia, but was not familiar to the Europeans. It was introduced among the latter by a workman of Bruges, who, in the year 1476, discovered by accident that by rubbing two diamonds together their surfaces were abraded. It was also ascertained that the diamond could be polished by being rubbed with its own powder. The majority of diamonds are cut and polished in Amsterdam, though some large stones have been prepared in London. The cutting of a diamond is a tedious operation, requiring great time and patience. It is done almost wholly by hand. The process is as follows:—Two diamonds are used, attached to handles. A leaden model of the diamond to be cut is taken as a guide. The stones are then rubbed smartly together, and the dust or powder is collected in a metal box. This dust is mixed with vegetable oil, and is used to polish the gem, upon a revolving cast iron disk. The cutting is done by means of a steel wire covered with diamond dust, or sometimes by a chisel and hammer, though in the latter case great care must be taken lest the gem be broken. The cleavage-planes assist materially in the cutting. The diamond may be cut or set in three forms, called the brilliant, the rose, and the table. The brilliant is the form most preferred, though it wastes the most material, as it develops the brilliancy of the diamond to the greatest degree. The brilliant is cut in the shape of two pyramids, with a single base. In the cutting, the upper sides and corners are called bezel—the name collet is given to a small plane at the bottom. The top is styled the crown; the facets are triangular spaces and faces; the table is a plane on top; then there are guides, ribs, lozenges, pavilions, etc.

The brilliant is composed of a face or table, surrounded by facets, which is all that is visible above the bezel when set. The stone in depth below the bezel should equal half its breadth. On the under side it terminates in a small table, connected with the upper surface by elongated facets.

The rose is flat below, and cut with facets over the upper surface—a sort of half polyhedron resting on the plane. It is a pretty figure.

The table is an appropriate form for thin stones with large surfaces. It is cut at the edges into facets.

The lasques are flat stones.

TESTS.

In the trade it often happens that colorless topazes, emeralds, sapphires, and white zircons are palmed off for diamonds. It is often a matter of great difficulty to detect a real diamond from another stone, or from an imitation. There are various tests for the diamond. Thus the diamond will merely refract rays of light which will pass through other gems. Electric tests can be instituted between diamonds and other stones. The specific gravity of the diamond is another test. Then its color. The peculiar brilliancy of the diamond when cut is another excellent test; but we would advise all who desire to purchase diamonds to visit the experts connected with the leading jewelry-houses, who make diamonds a study, and who claim that, having once seen a diamond, they never forget it, and can always recognize it, no matter what changes may have taken place in the cutting or setting. Flaws often exist in genuine diamonds, and these flaws are not seldom difficult to discover. To detect a flaw, breathe on the surface of the stone. This will dimish the lustre of the gem, and the flaw will be rendered apparent. Diamonds "off color," as they are termed, are very faulty, though very common, sometimes one-half the stone is genuine, the other half being an imitation. These "doublets" or "semi-stones" are common and very deceitful. Sometimes colored matter is placed in the setting, to give the desired hue to the gem.

STANDARD OF VALUE.

There is an arbitrary rule, which has been extensively followed, to determine the value of a diamond. The gem is measured by carats (equaling four grains), these grains differing, however, from Troy grains, five of the one equalling four of the other—and the rule is, multiply the square of the weight in carat by certain sums, varying according to the stone, its manner of cutting, etc. The rule now seems to be, if a diamond of 1 carat is worth $100, a two-carat diamond will be worth 2x2 times that sum, or $400; a three-carat 3x3 that sum, or $900, and so on. This rule applies, however, only semi-occasionally. With all the really valuable gems, the universal custom is for the seller to ask as much as he thinks the buyer will by any possibility pay. After all, diamonds, like other commodities, regulate themselves. Large gems are more valuable in proportion than small ones; but, on the other hand, small gems are by far the most likely to find purchasers. The carat is divided into sixty-four parts, so as to express all the variations of weight, which, in so precious a substance as the diamond, are matters of great moment.

In the United States, before the war, the following table was published of the value of diamonds:—

	Per Carat.
One-carat stone	$85 to $100
Three-quarter carat stone	70 to 80
Melle or mixed stone	50 to 60
Two-carat stone	300 to 400
Three-carat stone	500 to 600
Four-carat stone	900 to 1000

But these prices have been greatly increased of late years; and the general rule of value seems to be to ask whatever one is likely to get.

All sorts of prices have been paid for diamonds. Some time since, a stone of 61 carats sold for £33,000, while a larger stone has sold for less. Different prices have been asked and paid for the same stone at different periods; but, as a rule, though the exact market price of a diamond may vary, yet it always has a certain ratio of genuine value.

Diamonds, too, are affected in value by their history and associations. In a catalogue of a recent collection, we observed the following:—

1. Drop-shaped brilliants, 49 grains, formerly belonging to Louis XVI.

2. Brilliant drops, 100½ grains, formerly belonging to Marie Antoinette.

3. Rose diamonds, 63 grains, formerly belonging to Sultan Selim.

4. Brilliant drops, 100½ grains, formerly belonging to Joseph Bonaparte.

Who will deny that the value of gems thus historically associated with terrible memories is vastly in excess of their mere worth as single stones?

MISCELLANEOUS USES.

Diamonds have a commercial and utilitarian value outside of their character as jewels. The rougher varieties of diamonds are used for miscellaneous purposes, and are called by the technical term "tort." Diamond-powder is extensively employed by lapidaries and gem-engravers: also, for etching-points. The point of a diamond is used by glaziers for the cutting of glass. Only the point of a natural crystal can be used for this purpose.

IMITATIONS.

The enormous value of the diamond has, of course, stimulated attempts to imitate it, and these attempts are oftentimes very successful. The French have been especially successful in this line. Mons. Bourquignon has become celebrated as a manufacturer of imitation diamonds. He obtained his sand from Fontainebleau. Set in gold, these imitations look absolutely as magnificent as the genuine gem. They, however, lose hardness and grow dull in time. The material used for imitating diamonds is a composition known as strass—a white glass-like stuff, embracing sand, potash, borax, red-lead, and arsenic. The Germans are said to be successful in the manufacture of imitations. There are also stones that are occasionally mistaken for diamonds, known as Cape May and California diamonds. Many imitations have been introduced into the American market, and it requires some experience to discriminate between the true and the false in gems.

PLEDGING DIAMONDS.

"Pawnbrokers are the best judges of diamonds." So said a friend in our hearing the other day, and doubtless there was much truth in this remark. Many diamonds fall into their possession (at least temporarily) during the year. The diamond is such a "convenient" article, a "pledge" so portable and so valuable that its suitability in this respect has often been tested by its owners. There are brokers, too, who make loaning upon diamonds one of their specialties. Gamblers, when they experience a run of ill-luck, find the diamond a good friend in need wherewith to raise the wind, and many of our rich men, or pseudo rich, have found the same truth verified in their experience during Wall street fluctuations. We have a friend who possesses a diamond ring valued at $1500. This ring, like Bella in the "Mutual Friend," is subject to a series of "disappearances," which are always accompanied by the presence of a large amount of greenbacks and a tendency to a violation of the Excise law. When the ring is on the finger again, the owner is sober, and not "flush"—a changed man, in fact, till his ring disappears again. And these phenomena are presented every few months at the least.

A large portion of the business of the leading jewellers of this city lies in the receiving of diamonds from their owners on deposit, the owners paying a certain price per month or year for their storage and protection. Diamonds are also loaned to great parties on great occasions. We see them awhile in the possession of private parties, and then again behold them in the jeweller's case.

[In our issue of To-morrow we will give an extensive List of the Principal Diamonds and their wearers residing in New York and Brooklyn.]

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,300·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
84,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	84,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,300·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per. Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750·00
80,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,358·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	29,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
1,045,650 par.	Market value,	$1,070,280·75
	Cost, $1,030,552·65.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,950·00
	Cash in Bank $811.102·26	
	Cash in Drawer 467·74	
		41,540·00
		$1,407,321·95

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. Mc Farland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " J. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernardon.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8‡

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, JOSHUA H. MORRIS, RICHARD WOOD, RICHARD CADBURY, CHARLES F. COFFIN, HENRY HAINES, T. WISTAR BROWN, WM. C. LONGSTRETH, WILLIAM HACKER, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

7 27‡

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,0
Assets, January 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.
INSURES MARINE,
INLAND TRANSPORTATION and FIRE RISKS

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, Richard D. Wood, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, William Cummings, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.

CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 310 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robbins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30‡

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, NO. 5 S. FIFTH STREET.

ASSETS.....$136,210·89.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.
MUTUAL SYSTEM EXCLUSIVELY.
DIRECTORS FOR 1867.

Caleb Clothier, Benjamin Malone, Thomas Mather, T. Ellwood Chapman, Simeon Matlack, Aaron W. Gaskill, William P. Reeder, Joseph Chapman, Edward M. Needles, Wilson M. Jenkins, Likens Webster, Francis T. Atkinson.

CALEB CLOTHIER, President.
BENJAMIN MALONE, Vice-President.
THOMAS MATHER, Treasurer.
T. ELLWOOD CHAPMAN, Secretary. 2 22 1m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867.
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,712·98
Premiums	1,206,433·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,481·18	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D. Peter McCall, Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 18 1y 31]

BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

MUTUAL.

CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP.
ACCUMULATION, $500,000.
Cash Dividend in 1867, Forty per Cent.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.

Parties desiring full information will call on E. BRAINARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, No. 113 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cooley & Co., No. 214 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gatzmer, President Camden & Amboy R. R.
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. [2 23 1y

A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.

A FEW GOOD SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 33 S. FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent, securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $16 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Superintendent Penna. R.R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thos. S. Peterson, No. 3636 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 13 1y

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox, Lawrence Lewis, Jr. David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

MARVIN'S PATENT

ARE THE BEST.

ALWAYS FIRE-PROOF. ALWAYS DRY.

MOBILE TEST.

FEBRUARY 13, 1867.

"Our Marvin's Patent Safe, a No. 9, double-door, stood the severest test in the large fire of Saturday night. It fell from the second floor, and was exposed to an INTENSE HEAT, FANNED BY A STIFF NORTH WIND. The exterior iron frame-work melted in several places, yet the inside is not touched. We were pleased on opening it to find everything ALL RIGHT. We have every confidence in the Fire-Proof Safes made by Marvin & Co.

"WHITFIELD & BILLING."

EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

MARVIN & CO.
No. 721 CHESTNUT St., (Masonic Hall,)
And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.

House Safes, for Plate and Jewelry
Bankers' Steel Chests.
Second-hand Safes of all makers.
Safes exchanged on liberal terms. [2 23 stuth2m
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICABLE ARTICLES OF ORDNANCE.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 15, 1867.

There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the 11th day of April, 1867, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a lot of old and unserviceable articles of Ordnance, embracing Shot and Shell, about seven hundred (700) Carbines, breech loaders, about twenty-five hundred (2500) Muskets, rifled and smooth bore, Gun Carriages and other Stores.

The articles will be sold in lots.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the articles must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE,
3 18 tA11 Chief of Bureau.

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.

Continued from our last issue.

THE TWENTIETH LECTURE.

"BROTHER" CAUDLE HAS BEEN TO A MASONIC CHARITABLE DINNER—MRS. CAUDLE HAS HIDDEN THE "BROTHER'S" CHECK-BOOK.

"All I say is this: I only wish I'd been born a man. What do you say? *You wish I had?* Mr. Caudle, I'll not lie quiet in my own bed to be insulted. Oh, yes, you *did* mean to insult me. I know what you mean. You mean, if I *had* been born a man, you'd never have married me. That's a pretty sentiment, I think; and after the wife I've been to you! And now I suppose you'll be going to public dinners every day! it's no use your telling me you've only been to one before; that's nothing to do with it—nothing at all. Of course you'll be out every night now. I knew what it would come to when you were made a mason: when you were once made a 'brother,' as you call yourself, I knew where the husband and father would be;—I'm sure, Caudle, and though I'm your own wife, I grieve to say it—I'm sure you have n't so much heart, that you have any to spare for people out of doors. Indeed, I should like to see the man who has! No, no, Caudle; I'm by no means a selfish woman—quite the contrary: I love my fellow-creatures as a wife and mother of a family, who has only to look to her own husband and children, ought to love 'em.

"A 'brother' indeed! What would you say, if I was to go and be made a 'sister?' Why, I know very well—the house would n't hold you.

"*Where's your watch?* How should I know where your watch is! You ought to know. But to be sure, people who go to public dinners never know where anything is when they come home. You've lost it, no doubt; and 't will serve you quite right if you have. If it should be gone—and nothing more likely—I wonder if any of your 'brothers' will give you another? Catch 'em doing it.

"*You must find your watch? And you'll get up for it?* Nonsense—don't be foolish—lie still. Your watch is on the mantle-piece. Ha! isn't it a good thing for you, you've somebody to take care of it?

"What do you say? *I'm a dear creature?* Very dear, indeed, you think me, I dare say. But the fact is, you don't know what you're talking about to-night. I'm a fool to open my lips to you—but I can't help it.

"*Where's your watch?* Haven't I told you—on the mantel-piece? *All right, indeed?* Pretty conduct you men call all right. There now, hold your tongue, Mr. Caudle, and go to sleep: I'm sure 'tis the best thing you can do to-night. You'll be able to listen to reason to-morrow morning; now, it's thrown away upon you.

"*Where's your check-book?* Never mind your check-book. I took care of that. *What business had I to take it out of your pocket?* Every business. No, no. If you choose to go to public dinners, why—as I'm only your wife—I can't help it. But I know what fools men are made of there; and if I know it, you never take your check-book again with you. What! Didn't I see your name down last year for ten pounds? 'Job Caudle, Esq., £10.' It looked very well in the newspapers, of course: and you thought yourself somebody, when they knocked the tavern tables; but I only wish I'd been there;—yes, I only wish I'd been in the gallery. If I wouldn't have told a piece of my mind, I'm not alive. Ten pounds, indeed! and the world thinks you a very fine person for it. I only wish I could bring the world here, and show 'em what's wanted at home. I think the world would alter their mind then; yes—a little.

"What do you say? *A wife has no right to pick her husband's pocket?* A pretty husband you are, to talk in that way. Never mind: you can't prosecute her for it—or I've no doubt you would; none at all. Some men would do any thing. What? *You've a bit of a headache?* I hope you have—and a good bit, too. You've been to the right place for it. No—I won't hold my tongue. It's all very well for you men to go to taverns—and talk—and toast—and hurra—and—a wonder you're not all ashamed of yourselves to drink the Queen's health with all the honors, I believe, you call it—yes, pretty honors you pay to the sex—I say, I wonder you're not ashamed to drink that blessed creature's health, when you've only to think how you use your own wives at home. But the hypocrites men are—oh!

"*Where's your watch?* Haven't I told you? It's under your pillow—there, you needn't go feeling for it. I tell you it's under your pillow. *All right?* Yes; a great deal you know of what's right just now. Ha! was there ever any poor soul used as I am? *I'm a dear creature?* Pan! Mr. Caudle! I've only to say, I'm tired of your conduct—quite tired, and don't care how soon there's an end of it.

"*Why did I take your check-book?* I've told you—to save you from ruin, Mr. Caudle. *You're not going to be ruined?* Ha! you don't know anything when you're out. I know what they do at those public dinners—charities, they call 'em; pretty charities! True Charity, I believe, always dines at home. I know what they do: the whole system is a trick. No: *I'm not a stony-hearted creature:* and you ought to be ashamed to say so to your wife and the mother of your children,—but, you'll not make me cry to-night, I can tell you—I was going to say that—oh! you're such an aggravating man I don't know what I was going to say!

"*Thank Heaven?* What for? I don't see that there's anything to thank Heaven about! I was going to say, I know the trick of public dinners. They get a lord, or a duke, if they can catch him—anything to make people say they've dined with nobility, that's it—yes, they get one of these people, with a star perhaps in his coat, to take the chair—and to talk all sorts of sugar-plum things about charity—and to make foolish men, with wine in 'em, feel that they've no end or money; and then—shutting their eyes to their wives and families at home—all the while that their own faces are red and flushed like poppies, and they think to-morrow will never come—then they get 'em to put their hand to paper. Then they make 'em pull out their checks. But I took your book, Mr. Candle—you couldn't do it a second time. What are you laughing at? *Nothing?* It's no matter: I shall see it in the paper to-morrow; for if you gave anything you were too proud to hide it. I know *your* charity.

"*Where's your watch?* Haven't I told you fifty times where it is? In the pocket—over your head—of course. Can't you hear it tick? No: you can hear nothing to-night.

"And now, Mr. Caudle, I should like to know whose hat it is you've brought home? You went out with a beaver worth three-and-twenty shillings—the second time you've worn it—and you bring home a thing that no Jew in his senses would give fivepence for. I couldn't even get a pot of primroses—and you know I always turn your old hats into roots—not a pot of primroses for it. I'm certain of it now—I've often thought it,—but now I'm sure that some people dine out only to change their hats.

"*Where's your watch?* Caudle, you're bringing me to an early grave!"

We hope that Caudle was penitent for his conduct; indeed, there is, we think, evidence that he was so: for to this lecture he has appended no comment. The man had not the face to do it.

TWENTY-FIRST LECTURE.

MR. CAUDLE HAS NOT ACTED "LIKE A HUSBAND" AT THE WEDDING-DINNER.

"Ah me! It's no use wishing—none at all: but I do wish that yesterday fourteen years could come back again. Little did I think, Mr. Caudle, when you brought me home from church, your lawful wedded wife—little, I say, did I think that I should keep my wedding-dinner in the manner I have done to-day. Fourteen years ago! Yes, I see you now in your blue coat with bright buttons, and your white watered-satin waistcoat, and a moss rose-bud in your button-hole, which you said was like me. What? *You never talked such nonsense?* Ha! Mr. Caudle, you don't know what you talked that day—but I do. Yes; and you then sat at the table as if your face, as I may say, was buttered with happiness, and—What? No, Mr. Caudle, don't say that; *I* have not wiped the butter off—not I. If you, above all men, are not happy, you ought to be, gracious knows!

"Yes, I *will* talk of fourteen years ago. Ha! you sat beside me then, and picked out all sorts of nice things for me. You'd have given me pearls and diamonds to eat if I could have swallowed 'em. Yes, I say, you sat beside me, and—What do you talk about? *You couldn't sit beside me to-day?* That's nothing at all to do with it. But it's so like you. I can't speak but you fly off to something else. Ha! and when the health of the young couple was drunk, what a speech you made then! It was delicious! How you made everybody cry, as if their hearts were breaking; and I recollect it as if it were yesterday, how the tears ran down dear father's nose, and how dear mother nearly went into a fit! Dear souls! They little thought, with all your fine talk, how you'd use me! *How have you used me?* O Mr. Caudle, how can you ask that question? It's well for you I can't see you blush. *How* have you used me!

"Well, that the same tongue could make a speech like that, and then talk as it did to-day! *How did you talk?* Why, shamefully! What did you say about your wedded happiness? Why, nothing. What did you say about your wife? Worse than nothing; just as if she were a bargain you were sorry for, but were obliged to make the best of. What do you say? *And bad's the best?* If you say that again, Caudle, I'll rise from my bed. *You didn't say it?* What, then, did you say? Something very like it, I know. Yes, a pretty speech of thanks for a husband! And everybody could see that you didn't care a pin for me; and that's why you had 'em here; that's why you invited 'em, to insult me to their faces. What? *I made you invite 'em?* O Candle, what an aggravating man you are!

"I suppose you'll say next I made you invite Miss Prettyman? Oh, yes; don't tell me her brother brought her without your knowing it. What? *Didn't I hear him say so?* Of course I did; but do you suppose I'm quite a fool? Do you think I don't know that that was all settled between you? And she must be a nice person to come unasked to a woman's house! But I know why she came. She came to look about her. *What do I mean?* Oh, the meaning's plain enough. She came to see how she should like the rooms—how she should like my seat at the fire-place; how she—and if it isn't enough to break a mother's heart to be treated so!—how she should like my dear children.

"Now, it's no use your bouncing about at—but of course that's it; I can't mention Miss Prettyman but you fling about as if you were in a fit. Of course that shows there's something in it. Otherwise, why should you disturb yourself? Do you think I didn't see her looking at the ciphers on the spoons as if she already saw mine scratched out and her's there? No, I shan't drive you mad, Mr. Candle; and if I do it's your own fault. No other man would treat the wife of his bosom in—What do you say? *You might as well have married a hedgehog?* Well, now it's come to something! But it's always the case! Whenever you've seen that Miss Prettyman, I'm sure to be abused. A hedgehog! A pretty thing for a woman to be called by her husband! Now you don't think I'll lie quietly in bed, and be called a hedgehog—do you, Mr. Candle?

"Well, I only hope Miss Prettyman had a good dinner, that's all. *I* had none! You know I had none—how was I to get any? You know that the only part of the turkey I care for is the merry-thought. And that, of course, went to Miss Prettyman. Oh, I saw you laugh when you put it on her plate! And you don't suppose, after such an insult as that, I'd taste another thing upon the table? No, I should hope I have more spirit than that. Yes; and you took wine with her four times. What do you say? *Only twice?* Oh, you were so lost—fascinated, Mr. Caudle; yes, fascinated—that you didn't know what you did. However, I do think while I'm alike I might be treated with respect at my own table. I say, while I'm alive; for I know I sha'n't last long, and then Miss Prettyman may come and take it all. I'm wasting daily, and no wonder. I never say anything about it, but every week my gowns are taken in.

"I've lived to learn something, to be sure! Miss Prettyman turned up her nose at my custards. It isn't sufficient that you're always finding fault yourself, but you must bring women home to sneer at me at my own table. What do you say? *She didn't turn up her nose?* I know she did; not but that it's needless—Providence has turned it up quite enough for her already. And she must give herself airs over my custards! Oh, I saw her mincing with the spoon as if she was chewing sand. What do you say? *She praised my plum-pudding?* Who asked her to praise it? Like her impudence, I think!

"Yes, a pretty day I've passed. I shall not forget this wedding-day, I think! And as I say, a pretty speech you made in the way of thanks. No, Caudle, if I was to live a hundred years—you needn't groan, Mr. Caudle, I shall not trouble you half that time—if I was to live a hundred years, I should never forget it. Never! You didn't even so much as bring one of your children into your speech. And—dear creatures!—what have *they* done to offend you? No; I shall not drive you mad. It's you, Mr. Caudle, who'll drive me mad. Everybody says so.

"And you suppose I didn't see how it was managed, that you and *that* Miss Prettyman were always partners at whist? *How was it managed?* Why, plain enough. Of course you packed the cards, and could cut what you liked. You'd settled that between you. Yes; and when she took a trick, instead of leading off a trump—*she* play whist, indeed!—what did you say to her, when she found it was wrong? Oh—it was impossible that *her* heart should mistake! And this, Mr. Caudle, before people—with your own wife in the room!

"And Miss Prettyman—I won't hold my tongue. I *will* talk of Miss Prettyman: who's she, indeed, that I shouldn't talk of her? I suppose she thinks she sings? What do you say? *She sings like a mermaid?* Yes, very—very like a mermaid: for she never sings but she exposes herself. She might, I think, have chosen another song. '*I love somebody*,' indeed; as if I didn't know who was meant by that 'somebody;' and all the room knew it, of course; and that was what it was done for—nothing else.

"However, Mr. Caudle, as my mind's made up, I shall say no more about the matter to-night, but try to go to sleep."

"And to my astonishment and gratitude," writes Caudle, "she kept her word."

[*Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures will be continued daily, in The Evening Telegraph, until completed.*]

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

M. BERNHEIM,

Having reopened the Store

NO. 145 N. EIGHTH STREET,

Will continue his old business,

MILLINERY GOODS,

With the addition of

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

His old customers and the ladies in general are solicited to examine his stock, which is constantly replenished with the latest styles, and which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES, Wholesale and Retail.

N. B.—A liberal discount allowed to Milliners, Dress and Cloak makers. 2 8 1m

SPLENDID OPENING OF THE LATEST STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich silk materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets or by the single piece for merchants and dress makers, now ready. 2 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY, Also, Silk Velvet, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers Flowers, Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 18

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD

After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends, and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.

The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the ensuing ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:

PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE
HENRY W. DUNCAN.
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.

While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all, he ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.

3 2 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

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AGENTS WANTED FOR THE MOST EXCITING AND INTERESTING BOOK OF THE DAY.

GENERAL L. C. BAKER'S HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE.

This history was announced one year ago, but owing to the attempts of the Government to suppress it, its publication was delayed. It will now be issued, unaltered and unabridged, under the supervision of General Baker. It contains a full and official expose of the intricate machinations of the secret enemies of the Union.

For startling developments and thrilling adventures, this book eclipses the famous experiences of FOUCHE and VIDOCQ. The narratives of General Baker are all attested by the highest official authority. It will contain the only official history of the Assassination conspiracy. A full history of this great, startling, and terrible crime,

FROM ITS CONCEPTION IN THE HAUNTS OF VILLANY TO THE BURIAL-PLACE OF BOOTH,

has never yet been placed before the public. The work also fully exposes the nefarious system by which Presidential pardons were and are so readily obtained at Washington.

The records of the National Capital are thoroughly ventilated, and there are some strange revelations concerning heads of departments, members of Congress, female pardon brokers, and distinguished military characters.

For full descriptive circulars, terms, and all particulars, address P. GARRETT & CO.,

3 2 1m No. 702 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PERSONAL.

UNITED STATES PENSION OFFICE, NO. 238 CARTER Street, below Third (Old Post Office Building).—The undersigned will pay

ALL INVALID MALE PENSIONERS

in the following order, commencing

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1867.

Male Pensioners whose last names commence as follows will be paid on the days designated:—

A. B, and C	March	4 and 5.
D, E, and F	"	6 " 7.
G, H, I, and J	"	8 " 9.
K, L, and M	"	11 " 12.
Mc, N, O, and P	"	13 " 14.
Q, R, and S	"	15 " 16.
T, U, and V	"	18 " 19.
W, X, Y, and Z	"	20.

The Office will be open at 8 o'clock, closing at 4. All pensions remaining unpaid on March 20 will be paid whenever presented after that date.

E. W. C. GREENE,

United States Pension Agent.

AWNINGS, ETC.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!

MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.

W. F. SHEIBLE,

No. 49 South THIRD Street

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No. 31 South SIXTH Street,

Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.

Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [273mrp

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.

If you want an EXTRA AWNING VERY CHEAP, get our Awning Makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 Hospital Tents lately purchased by us, many of which are new, and the best 12-oz. duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. etc.

PITKINS & CO.,

3 13 1m Nos. 237 and 239 N. FRONT Street.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—E. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others, Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady.

COTTON AND FLAX.
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS.
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Fashing, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 109 JONES Alley.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

TRIPS RESUMED.—THE steamer JOHN A. WARNER will commence running between Philadelphia and Bristol on THURSDAY, the 28th of February, leaving Philadelphia, CHESNUT Street wharf, at 2 o'clock P. M., stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly and Burlington. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M.

Fare each way, 25 cts. Excursion, 40 cts. 2 28 1m

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street,
Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. 3 11

LOST.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD!

LOST, between Walnut Street Wharf and the American Hotel, in Chesnut street, on Monday evening, March 11, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a large black enamelled Leather

LADY'S TRAVELLING BOX,

About eighteen inches square, with handle on top, marked "H. C. J., Balt." The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the Box and contents at No. 3 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 3 14

LOST OR DESTROYED—A CERTIFICATE OF STOCK OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY, No. 1491, in name of JAY COOKE & Co., for twenty-eight shares, dated June 7, 1862, having been lost or destroyed, application has been made to the Company for its renewal.

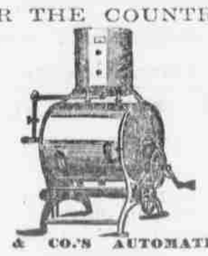
All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. 2 22 fmst

STOLEN, ON THE 8TH INST., CERTIFICATE No. 2206 of Delaware Division Canal Company, dated October 25, 1866, for fifty shares stock in name of Annie L. Atlee; also, Certificate No. 351 of Maryland Gold Mining Company, dated August 31, 1866, for 100 shares stock in name of Edwin A. Atlee.

EDWIN A. ATLEE,
2 22 fmst No. 44 N. FIFTH Street

GAS LIGHT

FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.,

FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE.

NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O

Send for a Pamphlet. 2 8 tuthsatham

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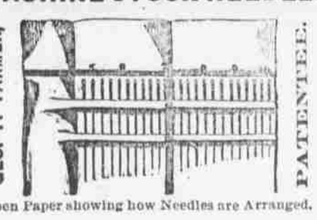

Open Paper showing how Needles are Arranged.

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SHOULD BUY THEM.

You profit by superior quality.
You profit by freedom from loss.
You profit by finding at once the exact size you need.
You profit by having the choice of one size, or mixed sizes in each paper.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINCIPAL TRIMMING AND DRY GOODS STORES THROUGHOUT THE CITY AND STATE AND BY ALL THE LEADING JOBBING HOUSES. [2 2 stutuhm

MANUFACTURERS' AGENCY.

NO. 28 BANK STREET, PHILADELPHIA, NO. 65 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK.

5-20s **5-20s**

McCAULEY, HOWLETT & Co.,

PATENT MACHINE

PAPER BAG AND FLOUR SACK

MANUFACTURERS AND PRINTERS,

NO. 520 COMMERCE STREET.

Satchel-bottom Flour Sacks.
12½, 25½, and 40 lbs cream. No. 1 and No. 2 drab.
No. 1 Manilla from ¼ to 25 lbs, full size.
No. 2 " ¼ to 25 lbs, "
Wrapping, " ½ to 10 lbs, "
White, " ½ to 5 lbs, "
" ½ to 25 lbs, Philadelphia size.

Special attention is called to the superior quality and great variety of our manufactures, adapted to the various wants of Millers, Grocers, Druggists, Seedsmen, Confectioners, etc. etc. Orders for printed bags promptly attended to, and a liberal discount made to the trade. 3 7 thstuim

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,

Importer and Dealer in

House-Furnishing Goods,

NO. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [3 1 thstu

PASTE! PASTE! PASTE!

THE UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY

Manufacture a PATENT PASTE which only needs to be known to be appreciated. It is always ready for use is warranted not to ferment, and is sold cheap.

It is put up in barrels, half barrels, and boxes.

KEITH & PICKETT,

SOLE AGENTS,

1 30 tuths2m No. 134 South Wharves.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER-WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
502 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE
OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.

BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [3 1¢p

Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

JOHN BOWMAN,

No. 704 ARCH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SILVER AND PLATEDWARE,

Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for

TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [3 26]

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully select d stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16]

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received an invoice of

FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,

Manufactured to their order in Paris.

Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS, with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 26]

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
SOLID SILVER-WARE.

8 1]

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

8 1] N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 8 19]

RAILROAD LINES.

ANNAMESSIC ROUTE!

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

THE SHORTEST LINE TO ALL POINTS SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

PASSENGERS FOR

Norfolk	Kingsville,
Weldon	Savannah,
Raleigh,	Augusta,
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Charlotte,	Macon,
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NEW ORLEANS.

TO AVOID DELAY ASK FOR TICKETS BY THE

NEW AND SHORT ANNAMESSIC ROUTE

Trains leave depot of PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, DAILY (Saturday excepted) at 11 P. M., Arriving in Norfolk at 1 P. M. the following day, FIVE HOURS SOONER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE, and making close connections for all points

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST!

For Tickets and all other information, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 629 CHESNUT Street, or at the Ticket Office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

S. P. WILTBANK,

12 tf GENERAL AGENT.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Thursday, November 1, 1866, until further notice,

FOR GERMANTOWN,

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¹45, 4, 5, 5¹45, 6¹10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown, 6, 7, 7¹30, 8, 8¹50, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¹45, 6, 6¹50, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8¹20 down train and 3¹45 and 5¹45 up trains will not stop on the Germantown branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¹15 A. M., 2, 7, 10¹45 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8¹15 A. M., 1, 6, 9¹45 P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¹45, 5¹45, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7¹10, 8, 9¹40, 1¹40 A. M., 1¹40, 3¹40, 5¹40, 6¹40, 8¹40 and 10¹40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¹15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7¹50 A. M. 12¹40, 5¹40 and 9¹20 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8¹30, 11¹05 A. M., 1¹30, 3, 4¹30, 5¹30, 6¹15, 8¹05 and 11¹30 P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5¹40, 7, 7¹50, 9, 11 A. M., 1¹20, 4¹30, 6¹15 and 8 P. M.

The 5¹30 P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mills and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¹30 and 6¹45 P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5 and 8¹30 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8¹35, 11¹05 A. M., 1¹30, 3, 4¹30, 5¹30, 6¹15, 8¹05 and 11¹30 P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6¹10, 7¹20, 8¹20, 9¹20, 11¹20 A. M., 1, 3, 5¹45 and 8¹30 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¹30 and 6¹45 P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7¹30 A. M., 5¹30 and 9 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, February 22, 1867.

In pursuance of the annexed Resolution, the following bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

Creating a Loan to pay certain deficiencies, for the Purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and for other purposes," is hereby published in accordance with the act of Assembly, for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES, FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE LANSDOWNE ESTATE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million eight hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—

First. To pay deficiencies, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Second. For the purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and improvement of the same, one hundred thousand dollars.

Third. For a House of Correction, one hundred thousand dollars.

Fourth. To pay the increase in the School Teachers' and House Cleaners' salaries, one hundred thousand dollars—for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificate therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund; which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish, in two daily newspapers of this city, daily, for four weeks, the Ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, February 21, 1867, entitled

"An Ordinance Creating a Loan to pay certain deficiencies, for the purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and for other purposes."

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 2 23 24t

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

5 10] No. 1102 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,

11 17 southam No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 21] BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30]

BRIDESB

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

PARIS, March 2.

The Liberty of the Press in France.

The bill which the Government intended to present to the Legislative body for discussion, contains so many obnoxious clauses that there is every probability of its being very much modified. It is also more than likely that the enormous amount of caution money required to be deposited before starting a new public paper, and the imposition of the *Timbre*, or stamp duty, on non-political papers that hitherto required none, will be totally abandoned.

The Right of Interpellation.

The members of the opposition in the French Chambers already complain of their being cabined, cribbed, and confined by the new measure, which obliges a member to ascend the tribune every time he wishes to speak. Regular business may now be said to have begun, and for want of matter of more importance to discuss, the members of the opposition had made the most of the letter tampering business, which has caused so much sensation in France.

The International Imperial Society of Mutual Assurance Against Fire for the Universal Exhibition of 1867.

The Imperial Commission, by the terms of its regulations, is not answerable for the risk of fire, and leaves the exhibitors to insure themselves against it. On the other hand, the French companies, limited as they are to their statutes, can guarantee only a very small portion of the products exhibited, and foreign companies show little eagerness to charge themselves with the risk, over which, from the distance, they have no control. It is for these reasons that the Society has been formed. The insurance comprises fires caused by lightning and those proceeding from explosions of gas.

The *maximum* of the contributions in case of disaster is fixed by the statutes in the following manner:—Palace, 4 francs for every 1000 francs; Park, 5 francs per 100 francs; Annexes, 6 francs per 1000 francs of the articles exposed. The insurer, without distinction of site, pays on receiving his policy of insurance 1f.50c. for every 1000 francs' value of the objects insured, viz.:—1 franc as contribution to the fund, and half a franc for expenses of administration. The fund (*fonds de prévoyance*) is applied to immediate compensation for any disaster that may occur. If there be no disasters, or if they do not absorb the fund, the Board of Direction divides among all the members, in the proportion of the sums paid by each, the said fund, or such portion of it as may remain on hand. The central office of the Company is Rue de Rivoli. The Board of Directors is composed of Monsieur Ferdinand Barrot, Senator Baron de Bonnemain, Mayor of the Sixteenth Arrondissement, Monsieur Bonon, the Duke of Galicia, Mr. Hankey, of the firm of Hankey & Co., London, the Count Lagrange, Deputy, the Count Leo de St. Poncy, Monsieur Matterel, and Monsieur Aimé de St. Didier.

Doings in Italy.

Our correspondent in Florence writes us that the political interest, up to the present time concentrated in the Italian capital, is now spread over the provinces, where there is great activity being displayed in view of the coming elections. He writes us further, that the Carnival in Florence has not been very gay this year, as the lower orders seem to have little mind to amuse themselves, hampered as they are by heavy taxes and the constantly rising prices of the necessaries of life. There is great wailing amongst the retail traders. The discontent was so great that there was some fear of disturbances. The fact is, this has not been a very brilliant winter for the trade of Florence. Foreign visiters have not been numerous, and even those who intended remaining through the season gave up the idea as soon as they found things so very dull.

The Carnival of Venice.

We hear from the City of the Sea that great efforts are being made there to revive the Carnival, which has been slumbering for so many years. It will be a means of encouraging trade and diminishing the misery suffered by many in the city now freed from foreign yoke. Our correspondent speaks of much gayety now going on, crowds of masks, music, and merry-making on St. Mark's Square at night; but the most perfect order reigns everywhere. What a contrast with the Carnival the mourning city had been used to for many years past, when the fear lest the mask should cover the face of a Kaiserlich spy sufficed to drive away every one from the Piazza de San Marco!

Those who had a mind to amuse themselves—and they were few, indeed—were fain to do so in their homes. None would give the hated Austrians a pretext for affirming that Venice was satisfied. Now all is changed. The silver lining of the cloud is turned towards the City of the Sea, and trade benefits by it. To close the masquing, very gorgeous *fêtes* are preparing, in the hope of attracting many foreigners.

Hungary.

The new Ministry of Hungary has just announced to the authorities, by two circulars dated February 23, that the Hungarian Constitution has been re-established, and that they have taken in hand the government of the country. Nevertheless, they will not be able, to charge themselves *de facto* with the administration till after the 10th of March, by reason of the impossibility of their obtaining the various offices before that day. These circulars bear the signatures of Count Andrassey, as President of the Council, and Baron Bila Hinkheim, Minister of the Interior. The same Ministry has just obtained a first success. At the instance of the President, Count Andrassey, the persons arrested at Fiumne, when the demonstration in favor of Hungary took place in that town, have been set at liberty.

"Don Carlos."

The first performance of this long-talked-of opera is to take place without fail on the 8th, at the Grand Opera, in the Rue Lepelletier. There is to be a public rehearsal, to which, however, not more than a thousand persons will be admitted. The Maestro is desirous of bringing together a good number of connoisseurs and artists to hear his work before it is given to the world.

Verdi, we hear, intends quitting Paris the day after the first performance of the opera. He will proceed to Nice, where he has bought a beautiful palace, which he has had furnished by one of the first Parisian upholsterers in a manner fit to lodge a prince. It is in this charming retreat that he intends seeking that repose of which he is so much in need.

Mons. Ponsard's "Galileo."

Galileo will be one of the *pièces de résistance* during the Exhibition. The rehearsals of this play are being pushed forward with much activity.

HOOP SKIRTS.

EMPRESS

INVISIBLE TRAIL

SKIRT.

THE NEW SHAPE FOR

SPRING, 1867,

IS

J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRTS.

The *handsomest* and *most comfortable* style yet introduced. (*See all the fashion magazines.*)

At Retail by all first-class stores where Skirts are sold

At Wholesale by all the leading *Notion* and *Dry Goods* Houses in this city. Also by sole owners of patent and exclusive manufacturers,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

No. 97 CHAMBERS St.

3 2 stuth2m NEW YORK.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT.
LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round, the CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.
These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference, of every length, all of our own make, wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts. Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1.10; and 40 springs, $1.75.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices
Manufactory and salesrooms,
No. 628 ARCH Street
12 6 3m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

FURNITURE REDUCED!

OUR PRICES HAVE BEEN REDUCED

To the extent admitted of in the late reduction of material. At the same time we have not lost sight of the fact that

DURABILITY AND BEAUTY OF FINISH

Are requisite in maintaining our reputation for

FIRST-CLASS WORK.

We invite an inspection of our STOCK by all desiring to purchase. [3 16 stuth1m5p

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,

NO. 40 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

CURES CONSUMPTION.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,

3 8 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

BUILDING HARDWARE

300 Dozen Baldwin's Butts, all sizes.
300 Dozen Kenrick's Pulleys, 1½, 1¾, 2 inch.
500 Dozen American Pulleys, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2¼ inch.
Spear & Jackson's Hand and Pannel Saws.
Butcher's Plane Iron, all sizes.
Butcher's Firmer Chisels, all sizes.
Excelsior White Lead.
City-made Rim and Mortice Locks.
Duncannon and Anvil Nails, all sizes
Screws, Knobs, Bolts, Table Cutlery, Planes, Saw Files, Latches, Axes, Shovels and Spades, Shutter and Rivoal Hinges, Strap and T Hinges, Shutter Bolts, Platform and other Scales, Wire, Curry Combs, Etc. Etc. For sale by
STANDERIDGE, BARR & CO.,
Importers of and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Nails, and Cutlery,
3 7 thstu4] No. 1321 MARKET Street.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of Character, with Advice on Business, Health, Education, etc. given daily, by
2 14 uths3mrp] L. CAPEN,
at No. 722 CHESNUT Street

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic records of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 926 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

DRY GOODS.

MARKET & NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD.

BOYS' CLOTHING ROOM,

SECOND LOFT.

SPRING STOCK
SPRING STOCK

BOYS' CLOTHING,
BOYS' CLOTHING,

NOW OPEN.
NOW OPEN.

PRICES AWAY DOWN.
PRICES AWAY DOWN.

LADIES' CLOAK ROOM,

SECOND LOFT.

GORED CIRCLES.
JAPANESE CIRCLES.
PRINTED SACQUES.
WATER-PROOF CLOAKS.

PRICES RIGHT. [1 2 stuths4p

NEW THINGS EACH DAY.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT,

JUST OPENED

3000 yards Spring Delaines, 25 cents.
Fast Color Calicoes, 11½, 12½, 16, and 18¾c.
Choice Shades Colored Alpacas, 40 and 50c.
Choice Shades Colored Mohairs, 62½ cents.
Black Alpacas, 33, 45, 50 cents, up to $1 per yard.
Black and White Stripe Skirting by the yard.
Fine French Percales.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Nainsook Muslins, very cheap, 25, 31, 37½, 40, 50, 60 cents.
Soft Finish Cambrics, 25, 28, 31, 35, 38, 40, 44, 47, 50, 56 up to 69 cents.
Soft Finish Jaconets and Victoria Lawns.
A cheap lot of Stripe and Plaid Nainsooks.
Muslins from auction, very cheap.
White Piques.
Marseilles, Honeycomb and Lancaster Quilts.
Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Gents' and Boys' Colored Border Hdkfs.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

N. B.—Daily receiving New Goods. [10 22

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,

Above Race.

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, 12½c., up.
Best makes Muslins, lowest market prices.
Best Pillow-case Muslin, 25 cents.
One case fast-color Calicoes, 12½ cents.
New Spring Calicoes, 12½, 15, 18, and 20 cents.
Pink, Blue, and Buff French Percales.
Figured Percales, English Mourning Chintzes, etc.
Spring Delaines, Poil-de-Chevres, 25 cents.
Table Linens, from 50 cents up.
Towels, Bird-eye Linen, Nursery Diaper, Etc.
Best makes of Shirting Linens.
One bale good Russia Crash, 12½ cents.
100 dozen Boys' bordered Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½ cents.
Best black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 69 c., etc.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 35, 37½, 40 cents, etc.
Domet Flannels, 25, 30, 31, 37½ cents, etc.
White Goods from Auction.
One lot very fine Brilliants, 50 cents, worth 75 cents.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, to 62½ cents.
Fine Striped Nainsooks, 50 cts., Jaconets, 25c.
Hamburg Edgings very low, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street.

Linen Shirt Fronts, made of Richardson's and Dunbar's Linens, expressly for our sales, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 65, and 75 cents.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 13 cents. 9 29

DRESS MAKING

PROMPTLY EXECUTED

UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF LADIES OF EXPERIENCE IN VARIOUS EUROPEAN CAPITALS, AS WELL AS IN LEADING ESTABLISHMENTS OF THIS CONTINENT.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

2 25 stuth2mrp No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS,

OPENED THIS MORNING A BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS.
RICH HEAVY BLACK SILKS.
ELEGANT FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS.
CASSIMERES AND CLOTHS, FOR MEN AND BOYS.
BEST TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, ETC. ETC.
DOMESTIC MUSLINS, CALICOES, DELAINES, FLANNELS, TICKINGS, CHECKS, GINGHAMS, HDKFS., QUILTS, TABLE COVERS, PIANO COVERS, AND WHITE GOODS GENERALLY, [3 16 3msp

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

I have just made out a reduced price list for all my LINENS, which cannot fail to give satisfaction to the most careful buyer.
To those about purchasing LINEN GOODS, we would say that our stock was never larger and more varied, consisting of the following, viz.:—

HEAVY SHIRTING LINENS,
MEDIUM LIGHT DO.
FINE BOSOM LINENS,
SHIRT BOSOMS, FANCY AND PLAIN.
TABLE DAMASK, BY THE YARD.
TABLE CLOTHS, ALL SIZES, some beautiful patterns, just received and selling cheap.
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
FINE DAMASK TOWELS,
LINEN BIRD-EYE AND DIAPER,
IRISH LINEN SHEETINGS,
FRENCH LINEN SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINEN,
CRUMB CLOTHS, 3 AND 4 YARDS WIDE.
STAIR LINENS FROM 14 TO 36 INCHES IN WIDTH,
LADIES' AND GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS
LINEN LAWNS AND CAMBRICS.
LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLS.
LINEN FOR FURNITURE COVERS.
ETC. ETC. ETC.

Power-Loom Table Linen.

Just received, over 200 pieces Power-Loom Table Linen, and selling at a heavy reduction.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

IMPORTER OF LINEN GOODS,

9 14 thstu6mrp] No. 828 ARCH STREET.

ARCHAMBAULT & BRO.,

No. 136 N. EIGHTH STREET,

ABOVE ARCH, WEST SIDE,

Will open this morning—

60 pieces rich Lustre Alpacas, all spring shades, at 50 cents
1 case Silk Striped Poplins, beautiful goods, at 37½ cents.
Fine Black Alpacas, at 37½, 40, 45, 50 to $1.
1 lot rich Plaid Poplins, at 62½, worth $1.
2 cases new style Spring Delaines.
5000 yards new style Spring Chintzes, at 16, 18, and 20 cents.
Spring Cassimeres, for Men's and Boys' Wear, great bargains.
Cheap Table Linens.
Cheap Towels.
1 bale good Crash at 12½ cents.
1 case 5-4 wide Bleached Sheetings at 25 cents.
Good Muslins at 12½ cents.
Fine Shirtings at 20 cents.
Williamsville Muslins at 28 cents.

Wholesale and Retail, at [3 16

ARCHAMBAULT & BRO.'S

New Store, No. 136 N. EIGHTH Street.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW. E. M. NEEDLES & CO. GIRARD ROW.

Will open at this location in a few days

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

OF

WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.,

Selected by one of the firm in the

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS

FOR DRESSES, MANTILLAS, ETC.

RICH GROS GRAINS,
DRAPE DE FRANCE,
GROS PARISIENNE,
LYONS TAFFETAS,
POULT DE SOIES,

OF THE MANUFACTURE OF BONNET AND PONSON, IN ALL GRADES AND WIDTHS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

2 23 stuth2mrp No. 920 CHESNUT Street

AT RETAIL.

POPULAR PRICES IN SILKS.
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
MOURNING GOODS,
ASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

3 8 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE LOT OF BEADED SILK BELTS,

SELLING AT $1, WORTH $3, AT

WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER'S,

No. 103 North EIGHTH Street,

3 18 13t Second door above Arch.

PARIS.—AU PAGE, No. 16 RUE VIVIENN
Bottom of the Court Yard, on the left, first floor.
SPECIALTY FOR SILKS, MANTLES,
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
2 20t

CONSUMPTION CURED.

USE HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

SOLD BY

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,

3 m No. 232 North SECOND Street

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.
M'CLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF SIXTEEN HUNDRED CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
March 21, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1600 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc. Also, a large and superior assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, embracing a general assortment of goods suitable for Spring sales. [3 16 4t

BY J. M. GUMMEY & SONS,
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Will hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
They would respectfully solicit Attorneys, Executors and Administrators of Estates, Trustees, and others desiring to sell property to send them a memorandum of the same as early as possible, so that it may be fully advertised.

SALE ON MONDAY, APRIL 1, will include the ELEGANT BROWN STONE RESIDENCE, 25 feet front, with French roof, and three-story double Back Buildings,
No. 1230 N. BROAD STREET.—Was erected and finished throughout in a superior manner, by Mr. R. J. Dobbins, with extra conveniences and comforts, expressly for the occupancy of the present owner. Lot 160 feet through to Carlisle street.
VERY VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY, with six Brick Dwellings and Carriage Factory on the rear, No. 416 N. Second street. Lot 25x100 feet, through to St. John street.
THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 34 Catherine street.
Estate of John B. Neagle, deceased. HANDSOME THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1624 Filbert street.
Estate of Stephen Benton, deceased.—Four three-story Brick Residences, Nos. 1122, 1124, 1126, and 1128 Carpenter street.
Same Estate.—Triangular lot of Ground, N. W. corner of Ninth street and Snyder avenue.
Same Estate.—Lot of Ground, south side of Snyder avenue, west of Ninth street, 154 feet front.
Same Estate.—Lot of Ground, east side of Ninth street, from Snyder avenue to Cantrell street.
Same Estate.—Lot, Cantrell street, east of Ninth street.
Same Estate.—Lot, corner of Tenth street and Buck road.
Same Estate.—Lot, N. E. corner Tenth and Winton streets.
Same Estate.—Lot, N. W. corner of Ninth and Winton streets.
Same Estate.—Lot, S. E. corner Ninth and Winton streets.
Same Estate.—Lot, S. W. corner of Ninth and Winton streets.
Same Estate.—Lot, S. E. corner of Jackson street and Buck road.
Same Estate.—Three Lots of Ground, N. E. corner of Sixth and Loudon streets.
Same Estate.—Three-story Brick Residence, No. 1838 Hamilton street.
GERMANTOWN.—Very desirable Building Site, five acres, Thorp's lane, east of Duy's lane. [3 9 16 6t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street,

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.
Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.
REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.
REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, MARCH 22, at 12 o'clock M., at Philadelphia Exchange,
REAL ESTATE.
RIDGE AVENUE—Valuable lot and frame messuages above Wiley street.
NINTH AND CHERRY STREETS, Southeast corner—Valuable business stand and three-story brick building.
CHRISTIAN STREET—Building lot, north side west of Gray's Ferry road.
GERMANTOWN—Fisher's Lane Station—Lot on Stenton avenue, three fronts.
CHESNUT HILL—Lot of over 10 acres on the road leading from Wissahickon turnpike to Germantown turnpike.
LOCUST STREET, near Fifty-second street Twenty seventh Ward—Building Lot.
DELANCO, N. J.—Building Lot on Holly street, near Second street.
MONROE COUNTY, Pa.—Two tracts of Land, in Tunkhannock township, containing together 58 acres.
CENTRE COUNTY, Pa.—403 acres in Bush township.
STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.
$25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s Bonds, due 1871, Interest payable January and July, free from Government or State taxes, convertible at any time before maturity into Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Company.
$10,000 Reading and Columbia Railroad 7 per cent. 1st mortgage bonds.
$4,000 Bald Eagle Valley Railroad 6 per cent. coupon bonds.
$5,000 Susquehanna Canal Preferred Interest 6 per cent. coupon registered bonds.
$2,000 Susquehanna Canal 6 per cent. coupon bonds.
$3,000 Wyoming Valley Canal Company 6 per cent. coupon bonds.
$16,660 7 per cent. Schuylkill Navigation Company Boat Loan, accrued interest from Nov. 1, 1866.
$10,000 Union Canal Company 6 per cent. coupon bonds.
$10,000 Junction Railroad 6 per cent. 1st mortgage coupon bonds, principal and interest guaranteed.
$12,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent. coupon bonds, 1st mortgage. Guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad.
$10,000 City of Trenton 6 per cent. coupon bonds.
$1,000 5 per cent. Compromise Bonds City of Pittsburg.
$100 5 per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, City of Pittsburg.
250 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad stock.
100 " Camden and Atlantic Railroad Preferred stock.
100 " Allentown Rolling Mill.
141 " Allentown Iron Company.
186 " Lehigh Crane Iron Company.
117 " Lehigh Zinc Company.
257 " Little Schuylkill Railroad Company.
28 " East Mahanoy Railroad Company.
100 " Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.
15 " Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company.
100 " Susquehanna Canal Company.
2000 " Schuylkill and Oil Creek Oil Company.
50 " North American Oil Company.
300 " Mammoth Oil Company
200 " Horseneck and Burning Spring Oil Co.
200 " Flenniken Oil Company.
3500 " Spring Dale Oil Company.
100 " Sumner Oil Company.
5000 " Florence Oil Company,
800 " Fulton Coal Company.
100 " Philadelphia and California Petroleum Company. [3 12 9t
100 shares Black Heath Coal Company.
$100 bond Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad Company.
1 share Preferred Stock Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad Company.
$6 scrip Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad Company.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF AMERICAN GOLD, SILVER, AND COPPER COINS AND MEDALS, With Washington and Pattern Pieces.
Among which will be found some very fine and rare specimens, to be sold at auction, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street,
On Tuesday afternoon,
19th inst., at 4 o'clock. Open for examination on morning of sale. Catalogues now ready. [3 14 5t

ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.
On Wednesday and Thursday Evenings,
March 20 and 21, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery No. 1020 Chesnut street, a collection of Ancient and Modern Oil Paintings, to pay advances. Sale positively without reserve. [3 15 3t

A RARE AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, COMPRISING THE BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF MESSRS. BAILEY & CO., OF THIS CITY.
B. Scott, Jr., is instructed by Messrs. Bailey & Co., of this city, to announce their annual sale on the evenings of WEDNESDAY, the 27th, and THURSDAY, the 28th of March, 1867, at 7½ o'clock, including original works by the most celebrated artists of America and Europe; and furthermore adds that the collection cannot be surpassed by any in the United States.
The paintings will be on exhibition in the eastern galleries of the PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, due notice of which will be given.
Particulars hereafter. 3 17

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

SECOND SALE OF HIGH CLASS OIL PAINTINGS BY ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH ETCHING CLUB OF PARIS.
We have the pleasure of announcing that we have now on exhibition at our Art Gallery, No. 1110 Chesnut street, 96 Paintings, the contributions of the Artists of the French Etching Club.
The Sale will take place
On Friday Evening,
March 22, at 7½ o'clock.
Among the paintings will be found Works of

Gustave Dore,	Missonnier,	Troyon,
Arnoux,	Bernindt,	Caron,
Baudin,	Baron,	Charlet,
Couturier,	Cortes,	Delacroix,
Devaux,	Fauvelet,	Goupil,
Guillemin,	Gautier,	Hereau,
Leray,	Lanfant de Metz,	Marchaux,
Moormans,	Jules Noel,	Nottoman,
Pecrus,	Ribot,	Sinet,
Veron,	Van Elven,	Votton,
Ventadour,	Leclaire,	Lasalle,

And others,
Catalogues are now ready, and the Gallery open daily until the sale. 3 16 6t

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER
Office, No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 2 21 tf

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit and part for cash,
On Thursday Morning,
March 21, commencing at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1200 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.
N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for exhibition early on morning of sale. [3 15 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning,
March 22, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of superfine and fine ingrain, royal, damask, Venetian, list, Dutch home cottage, and rag carpetings, embracing a choice assortment of superfine goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [3 18 4t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET STREET,

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 850 LOTS EMBROIDERIES, LINEN CAMBRIC AND LAWN HDKFS., LACE GOODS, WHITE GOODS, ETC., of the importation of Mr. ROBERT MACDONALD, by Catalogue, on a credit.
On Wednesday Morning,
March 20th, commencing at 10 o'clock.
We invite the particular attention of buyers to this sale, being confident that in extent and variety it will equal any offering ever made in this city.
Particulars in future advertisements. [3 15 4t

BY FURNESS, BRINLEY & CO., NO. 615 CHESNUT Street and No. 612 JAYNE Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FAMILY FLOUR.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

FOR SALE BY

J. EDWARD ADDICKS,

(Late of L. Knowles & Co.

2 6 3m4p] No. 1230 MARKET Street.

FINE NEW CROP

OOLONG, YOUNG HYSON, AND JAPANESE TEAS

Of this season's importation.
For sale by the package or retail, by

JAMES R. WEBB,

8 14] WALNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

NEW ITALIAN MACCARONI

"PRUNELLES" FOR STEWING OR PIES

HARDING'S BONELESS MACKEREL,

Dun Fish; Yarmouth Bloaters.

FOR SALE BY

ROBERT BLACK & SON,

2 16 3m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

SOMETHING NEW.

APPLE CATSUP,

Prepared by the Shakers, by the bottle or dozen.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

WANTS.

WANTED—MEN FROM THE COUNTRY to call at No. 413 CHESNUT Street, Room 1, second floor, and see the PATENT ATMOSPHERIC BUTTER MAKER do a churning every day from sweet milk in five minutes. By investing a few hundred dollars $25 to $50 can be made every day. It costs but 30 cents and retails for $30. 3 15 6t

WANTED TO RENT—A MODERN Dwelling, containing at least eight rooms, gas and bath. Northwestern part of the city preferred. Rent not to exceed $350. Address "L," Box 1766, P. O., Philadelphia. 3 16 5t

A TENOR, OF ACKNOWLEDGED ABILITY and experience, desires a Choir situation. BOX 2263, P. O. 3 16 3t*

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE Dwelling-House properties in West Philadelphia.
The lot is on the corner of two wide streets, is 75 by 150 feet, and is well planted with Shrubbery, Fruit, Ornamental, and Shade Trees.
The House is of Brick, with Mansard Roof, Ten Rooms, and Outside Kitchen.
Was finished by the present owner for his own occupancy.
Will be sold low, and on accommodating terms, as the owner is about leaving the city for a time.
Apply to E. G. HOPKINS,
3 19 tuths3t*] FORTY-FIRST St., near Haverford,
Or, to SAMUEL B. HUEY, No. 32 S. THIRD St.

VILLA SITES FOR SALE.—THREE adjoining properties, of about four acres each, overlooking Redleaf and College Parks—400 feet above tide water—five and a half miles out on LANCASTER Avenue, and half a mile from stations on Pennsylvania Railroad.
For healthfulness, distant and home views, and surroundings, there are none in the neighborhood of Philadelphia superior to these locations.
Will be sold together or separately. Price, $7000 each. Apply to
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS,
3 16 3t* No. 508 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE, RENT, OR EXCHANGE—A beautiful Country Seat, with fine large House and Barn, and eighteen acres of Land, on School House Lane, near Germantown.
Small Houses, Nos. 229 and 232, in Raspberry alley, west side, between Locust and Spruce streets.
A large Building Lot, S. W. corner of Twenty-first and Spruce street, 154 feet on Twenty-first, and 176 feet on Spruce street. Apply to J. W. RYKERS,
3 1 tuth1* No. 16 Philadelphia Exchange.

HANDSOME NEW STORE AND DWELLING, WITH PLATE-GLASS WINDOWS, and all conveniences,
No. 248 N. TENTH STREET,
3 18 6t* For sale, with possession.

TO RENT.

VALUABLE STORE

TO LET,

No. 811 CHESNUT Street,

Bank of the Republic Building.

ALSO, TWO LARGE ROOMS.

3 8 APPLY AT THE BANK.

TO RENT—THE POPULAR, FASHIONable, established Summer Boarding House, "Melrose Glen," at Media, containing 45 rooms and 6 acres of land. A. W. GAYLEY,
3 19 3t* No. 1909 PINE Street.

HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

CURES CONSUMPTION.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,

3 8 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 44 NORTH SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA.
Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in that speciality*, QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, 44 N. SEVENTH, above Filbert. 3 16 3t*